

# Psychological Abstracts

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EDITOR  
C. M. LOUTTIT

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# Psychological Abstracts

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## GENERAL

6225. **Buytendijk, F. J. J.** *Traité de psychologie animale.* (Treatise on animal psychology.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1952. xv, 362 p. 1,000 fr.—Presents an introduction to animal psychology emphasizing theoretical discussion of recent research. 2 chapters steer a course between anthropomorphism and extreme behaviorism by stressing organismic unity, and distinguish between "higher" and "lower" animals. The remaining 9 chapters cover the topics: sleep, consciousness, instinct, comparative behavior, reflexes, vocalization, and related human behavior. Bibliographies for each chapter.—*F. Laycock.*

6226. **Hess, Eckhard H.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Comparative psychology.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 239-254.—Literature of comparative psychology of animals for the year ending May, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: sensory processes, orientation, instinctive behavior, learning, and social behavior. 71-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6227. **Walters, Annette, & O'Hara, Kevin.** (Coll. St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.) *Persons and personality; an introduction to psychology.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953. xvii, 678 p. \$4.75.—The data of scientific psychology are presented with the person as the center of interest, and where feasible, scientific psychology is related to relevant theological and philosophical considerations. Intended as a first course in psychology at the college level, the book devotes Parts I and II to a study of the nature, scope and methods of psychology and the personal factors that influence psychological development, and Part III to a discussion of the human organism. With this background the students are given considerations of the dynamics of human adjustment and the resultant human activity in Parts IV and V.—*S. M. Amatora.*

6228. **Zirkle, Conway, & Meyerhoff, Howard A.** *Soviet science.* Washington: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1952. vii, 108 p.—9 papers discussing aspects of science in Soviet Russia presented at an AAAS symposium in December 1951 are presented in this volume. The papers deal with genetics, physiology and pathology, psychology and psychiatry, social science, soil science, physics and chemistry, mathematics, and intellectual freedom. In the final paper Zirkle appraises Soviet science and points out that political interference or control is very extreme in genetics, but is least so in physical science and mathematics. Each paper reviews scientific contributions in Czarist Russia as a

background for the states in the USSR.—*C. M. Louttit.*

## THEORY & SYSTEMS

6229. **Bergmann, Gustav.** (U. Iowa, Iowa City) *Theoretical psychology.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 435-458.—"Theoretical psychology is a branch of the philosophy of science," it is the logic of psychology. From this point of view the author essays an integrative and interpretive statement of the status of psychological theory with primary concern with the literature for the year ending April, 1952. 40 references.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6230. **Board, Richard.** *Meaning and operations in psychoanalytic theory.* *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 445-450.—Meaning is considered as an experience, such as the doctor's in observing a patient, and is examined in its relation to the abstractions composing psychoanalytic theory. It is proposed that psychoanalytic concepts derived from experience by usual scientific procedures, should more logically be derived from experiences of meaning which they are designed to organize.—*C. T. Bever.*

6231. **Chiba, Tanenari.** *Method of psychology, especially of "whole psychology."* *Kyōika Kagaku*, 1951, 1(1), 1-11.—Western and Oriental methods in psychology are contrasted. It is argued that the intuitive methods of Oriental psychology are important for understanding social character. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6232. **Fales, Walter.** (Lincoln U., Pa.) *Causes and effects.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1953, 20, 67-73.—"On levels which allow for fairly exact measurements and predictions we have little use for the terms 'cause' and 'effect.' But when we use them, we should be aware of the distinction between transeunt and immanent causes. This distinction is particularly relevant when the relations between causality and temporality are discussed. When we speak of causes and effects on levels which involve motivation of living beings, the very necessity of our referring to causes and effects indicates that the processes we are talking about are not fully understood."—*H. Ruja.*

6233. **Irving, John A.** (U. Toronto, Can.) *Science and values; explorations in philosophy and the social sciences.* Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1952. xi, 148 p. \$3.50.—The author characterizes this volume of essays as a "series of preliminary explorations in uncharted domains of philosophy and the social sciences." 12 essays treat such topics as science and values, evolution and ethics, existentialism, progress, human nature, world tension, and the future of humanity. It is suggested that advances in psy-

chology and the social sciences have brought us to "the threshold of a New Enlightenment," and thus the author attempts to indicate in an exploratory way the vistas which lie ahead.—*P. E. Lichtenstein*.

6234. Kelman, Harold (Chm.), Weiss, Frederick A., Tillich, Paul, & Horney, Karen. *Human nature can change: a symposium*. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 62-68.—In every human being there is the potentiality to fulfill his possibilities as a human being as circumstances permit. The change from potentiality to actuality comes about through the expression of essential human attributes such as conflict and cooperation. Deep emotional insight makes us aware of our inherent potentiality to become human. Man is both free and finite. Man's greatness and dignity are unchangeably his power of changing himself and of endangering and risking himself in this change.—*D. Prager*.

6235. Kuroda, Masasuke. *Essence intuition as a scientific research method*. *Kyōiku Kagaku*, 1951, 1(1), 39-50.—The intuitive methodology of Goethe, Hessel, Lewin, and Jaspers are described and contrasted. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louitt*.

6236. Margetts, Edward L. *The concept of the unconscious in the history of medical psychology*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 115-138.—"The aim of this paper is to wander hither and yon through history, and to sift out some facts which contribute to the thesis that the unconscious is an old and oft-revised concept." 42 references.—*D. Prager*.

6237. Odier, Charles. *Vers une synthèse des théories psychologiques*. (Towards a synthesis of psychological theories.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1952, 11, 249-252.—The public, impressed by our contradictions and polemics, often doubts the value of our work and does not realize that our science has been made over by the experimental method. Each school of psychologists tries to explain a particular aspect of reality. In attempting to do so each group displays a centrifugal tendency by a devotion to theories which move away from the facts. A working program is therefore suggested which would involve the promotion of a list of definitely verified facts with added coefficients of reality.—*K. F. Muensinger*.

6238. Sen, Indra. *The nature of mind according to Sri Aurobindo*. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 31-35.—The mind is a particular stage in a process of evolution, marked by an inner division due to the unreconciled working of instincts and the inertia of matter, on one hand, and self-consciousness imperfectly formed as reason, on the other. Mind is therefore an intermediate principle—a transitional phenomenon.—*G. E. Bird*.

6239. Sen, Indra. *The standpoint of Indian psychology*. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 89-95.—The principal elements in human nature are the subconscious, the conscious and the superconscious. The exploration of the superconscious is of crucial importance. The approach must be fuller integration,

greater freedom from prepossessions, acceptance of the truth and a realistic interest in the present and the past. That involves a dispassionate introspection. Yogi psychology should be investigated by the universities, for the teacher of Yoga is able to impart into the psyche of the student the detachment he is seeking.—*G. E. Bird*.

6240. Strasser, Stephan. *Wesen und Grenzen des Schöpferischen im Menschen—Betrachtungen im Zusammenhang mit der philosophischen Anthropologie Jean-Paul Sartre's*. (The nature and limits of human creativity—some notes in connection with the philosophical anthropology of Jean-Paul Sartre.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 46-58.—Sartre's conception of man as radically free and self-creative is criticized for failing to consider the limits imposed by given conditions. Human motivation is "passive-receptive" as well as "active-creative." "The concrete human being is plainly no occupant of the extreme ontological regions; he is neither a clod of matter nor an autonomous, completely self-intelligible spirit."—*E. W. Eng.*

6241. Vetter, August. *Selbstkritik der Philosophie als Anthropologische Aufgabe; die Begründung der Menschenlehre bei Alois Dempf*. (Self-criticism in philosophy as an anthropological task; Alois Dempf's foundations for a doctrine of man.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 5-14.—Alois Dempf's views are summarized and discussed. The history of philosophy in its swings, trends and shifts represents a progressive explication and formalization of the modes of experiencing possible for man. Various historical approaches in philosophy are related to different basic modes of human experiencing. The culmination of philosophy in a "philosophia perennis, corresponding to human nature" is envisaged by Dempf.—*E. W. Eng.*

6242. von Ivanka, Endre. *Die Problematik des "Mensch-seins" in der modernen Existenzanalyse und im Denken der Kirchenväter*. (The problems of "being human" in modern existence-analysis and in the thought of the church fathers.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 117-121.—Modern existentialist and Christian patristic thought are in agreement on human existence as the basic problem, and on the free, autonomous, and self-constructive nature of man. The modern psychotherapist's analysis of the human situation tends to be in accord with that of the church fathers.—*E. W. Eng.*

#### METHODS & APPARATUS

6243. Andrews, T. G. [Ed.] *Méthodes de la psychologie*. (2 vol.) Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1952. vii, 882 p. 1.500 fr. each vol.—A French translation by Paul Fraisse of the original work: "Methods of psychology," (see 23: 438).

6244. Chapman, John A. (*Montana State U., Missoula*.) *A simple method for securing photographic records of single cathode ray tube traces*. *Turtox News*, 1953, 31, 22-23.—A method is described, and wiring diagram given, for controlling

the oscilloscope beam so that records may be made of single traces.—*C. M. Louitt*.

6245. Delgado, Jose M. R. (*Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.*) Permanent implantation of multilead electrodes in the brain. *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1952, 24, 351-358.—A technique is described for implantation with the Horsley-Clark instrument of stainless steel wire electrodes in animal brains. As many as 7 wires are cemented parallel to each other with the non-insulated tips so differing in height that different points in the depth of the brain are contacted. The resulting electrode needle is 0.5 mm. in diameter. There is very little brain trauma or resulting gliosis. Electrodes are well tolerated without infection or behavioral change. A plate electrode for studying the surface of the brain is also described.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

6246. François, J., Moens, R., & Moens, R. A new electronic tonometer. *Brit. J. Ophthalm.*, 1952, 36, 694.—An instrument for measuring intraocular pressure is described.—*D. Shaad*.

6247. Rudner, Richard. (*Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.*) The scientist *qua* scientist makes value judgments. *Phil. Sci.*, 1953, 20, 1-6.—The scientist, as scientist, accepts or rejects hypotheses. When he does so, he makes value judgments. He selects a confidence level which reflects his judgment of ". . . the importance, in the typically ethical sense, of making a mistake. . . ." These value judgments should be made carefully rather than intuitively, unconsciously, and haphazardly.—*H. Ruja*.

6248. Wilson, E. Bright. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) An introduction to scientific research. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xiii, 375 p. \$6.00.—"This book is an attempt to collect in one place and to explain as simply as possible a number of general principles, techniques, and guides for procedure which successful investigators in various fields of science have found helpful." Separate chapters discuss the choice and statement of the research problem, literature searching, elementary scientific method, design of experiments and of apparatus, execution of experiments, treatment of data (including sampling, measurement and its errors, statistical analysis of data), probability, mathematics—methods and computation, and reporting of the results of research.—*C. M. Louitt*.

#### NEW TESTS

6249. Goguelin, P. Études sur deux tests. (Study on two tests.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 229-238.—A "practical technical test" and a test of scrambled sentences similar to the one in the Army Alpha are presented. Norms based on several levels of industrial workers as well as several factor analyses are given.—*G. Besnard*.

6250. Jay, Edith Sherman. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) A book about me. Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, 32 p. 50¢.—This book presents sketches of many home and play situations whereby children in kindergarten can define life as

they see it and accordingly provide the teacher or parent with knowledge of activities, interests, and attitudes. A 32-page Teacher's Manual, accompanying an Analysis Sheet, gives directions for administration and interpretation.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6251. Maslow, A. H. (*Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.*) Birsh, E., Honigmann, I., McGrath, F., Plason, A., & Stein, M. Manual for the Security-Insecurity Inventory. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1952. 10 p.—The definition, purpose, construction, validity, reliability, norms, instructions, uses, and limitations of the 75-item Inventory are given. 15 references.—*L. A. Pennington*.

(See also abstract 6534)

#### STATISTICS

6252. Adcock, C. J. A note on cluster-directed analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 249-253.—"Thurstone's multiple group method of factor analysis has been widely used as a basis for rotation to simple structure. To make the most of the economy offered by this method, factor axes may be located directly by the correlation clusters; and methods of doing this are here discussed."—*M. O. Wilson*.

6253. Appel, Valentine. Companion nomographs for testing the significance of the difference between uncorrelated percentages. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 325-330.—The nomographs not only test the differences referred to but determine sampling sizes when one is planning studies involving comparison of percentages.—*M. O. Wilson*.

6254. Ayers, J. Douglas, & Stanley, J. Perham. The rolling totals method of computing sums, sums of squares, and sums of cross-products. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 305-310.—Equipment needed includes the IBM sorter and tabulator equipped with the Cord Cycle Total Transfer (Rolling) Device. Advantages of the method are that (1) it saves time and eliminates need for a summary punch, (2) it provides immediate independent visual checks on the accuracy of cross-products of each successive variable and, (3) the controlling is done by sorting so that it is unnecessary to change wires with each run through the tabulator.—*M. O. Wilson*.

6255. Bose, R. C., & Bush, K. A. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill*) Orthogonal arrays of strength two and three. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1952, 23, 508-524.—Orthogonal arrays can be regarded as natural generalizations of orthogonal Latin squares, and are useful in various problems of experimental design. The known upper bounds for the maximum possible number of constraints for arrays of strength 2 and 3 are improved, and certain methods for constructing these arrays are given.—*G. C. Carter*.

6256. Cattell, Raymond B. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*) P-technique factorization. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 536-544.—It is held that there is no independent clinical method of research; rather, clinical problems

can be investigated more appropriately with refined statistical measurements. The author summarizes his P-technique factorization methods, which he considers promising for future clinical research. 12 references.—*H. P. David.*

6257. Connor, W. S. Some relations among the blocks of symmetrical group divisible designs. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1952, 23, 602-609.—It is well known that if every pair of treatments in a symmetrical balanced incomplete block design occurs in  $\lambda$  blocks, then every 2 blocks of the design have  $\lambda$  treatments in common. It is shown that a somewhat similar property holds for symmetrical group divisible designs. In the course of the investigation there are introduced certain matrices which are of intrinsic interest.—*G. C. Carter.*

6258. Driou, E. F. Some distribution-free tests for the difference between two empirical cumulative distribution functions. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1952, 23, 563-574.—It sometimes happens that of 2 empirical cumulative distribution curves (step curves) 1 lies entirely above the other. The problem then arises, what is the probability that this will happen when both are random samples from the same population. A partial answer is given. Moreover an analogous method allows us to give an exact answer to the problem of the maximum difference between 2 empirical cumulative distribution functions of random samples from the same population, but only if both samples have the same size. The result leads, by using the Stirling approximation for the factorials, to the asymptotic formula of Smirnov.—*G. C. Carter.*

6259. Favarge, J.-M. Quelques aspects de la théorie du pronostic et de la validation. (Some aspects of the theory of prognosis and validity.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 219-228.—A study of the theory of prediction and validity shows that the notion of measurement is not necessarily tied to the nature of the variable studied but should be interpreted in terms of the goal to be achieved, in terms of the problem at hand, i.e., an a priori numerical value given to a variable is often meaningless but may become meaningful when interpreted in terms of the projected use of the variable.—*G. Besnard.*

6260. Garrett, Henry E. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Statistics in psychology and education. (4th ed.) New York: Longmans, Green, 1953. xii, 460 p. \$5.00.—Frequency distribution; measures of central tendency; measures of variability; cumulative distributions, graphic methods, and percentiles; the normal probability curve; linear correlation; regression and prediction; reliability of the mean; the reliability of the difference between means; testing experimental hypotheses, analysis of variance in determining the significance of differences between means; scaling of mental tests; reliability and validity of test scores; further methods of correlation; partial and multiple correlation; and multiple correlation in test selection are discussed. (See 21: 980.)—*G. C. Carter.*

6261. Gibson, W. A. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Orthogonal and oblique simple structures. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 317-323.—"We have suggested that the transformation matrix for an orthogonal simple structure solution may often be closely approximated simply by normalizing the columns of the sum of the matrices  $\Lambda$  and  $T$  of the oblique simple structure solution."—*M. O. Wilson.*

6262. Goodman, Leo A. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) Serial number analysis. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1952, 47, 622-634.—The problem discussed is that of sampling without replacement from a discrete, finite, uniform population. One source of this problem is the analysis of serial numbers on manufactured items in order to estimate the total number of items manufactured. Minimum variance unbiased estimators of the parameters are obtained and compared with other estimators which have been suggested. Tests of hypothesis and confidence intervals are also discussed.—*G. C. Carter.*

6263. Gordon, Mordecai H. (*VA Hosp., Chillicothe, O.*), Loveland, Edward H., & Cureton, Edward E. An extended table of chi-square for two degrees of freedom, for use in combining probabilities from independent samples. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 311-316.—The table, with values ranging from .001 to .999 is described and illustrated.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6264. Hamilton, Max. (*U. Coll., London, Eng.*) An iterative method for computing inverse matrices. *Brit. J. Psychol. Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 181-188.—The advantages of iterative methods of computation over direct methods are summarized, with particular reference to the inversion of matrices. An extremely simple method for finding such an approximation, and then accelerating its convergence is demonstrated. A worked example is given, deliberately chosen to illustrate the chief difficulties.—*G. C. Carter.*

6265. Harvitz, D. G., & Thompson, D. J. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) A generalization of sampling without replacement from a finite universe. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1952, 47, 663-685.—A general technique is offered for the treatment of samples drawn without replacement from finite universes when unequal selection probabilities are used. Two sampling schemes are discussed in connection with the problem of determining optimum selection probabilities according to the information available in a supplementary variable. These two schemes have limited application. They should prove useful, however, for the first stage of sampling with multi-stage designs, since both permit unbiased estimation of the sampling variance without resorting to additional assumptions.—*G. C. Carter.*

6266. Kogan, Leonard S. Statistical methods. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 519-535.—Recent developments in the applicability of statistical methods to clinical research are surveyed. Included are configurational statistics, comparisons of individual and group profiles, correlational techniques, sampling

problems, design planning, and statistical inferences. "Always present is the danger that statistical methodology may be regarded as a substitute for, rather than an adjunct to, the basic processes of insight, logic and experience." 86 references.—*H. P. David.*

6267. Kruskal, William H., & Wallis, W. Allen. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Use of ranks in one-criterion variance analysis. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1952, 47, 583-621.—Given  $C$  samples, with  $n_i$  observations in the  $i$ th sample, a test of the hypothesis that the samples are from the same population may be made by ranking the observations from 1 to  $\Sigma n_i$ , finding the  $C$  sums of ranks, and computing a statistic  $H$ . Under the stated hypothesis,  $H$  is distributed approximately as  $\chi^2(C - 1)$ , unless the samples are too small, in which case special approximations or exact tables are provided. One of the most important applications of the test is in detecting differences among the population means.—*G. C. Carter.*

6268. Leiman, John M., & Hill, Franklin L., Jr. The correction of errors of plotting in a rotated factor matrix. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-28, viii, 13 p.—As a refinement of factor analysis procedure, a method is offered to correct error caused by "graphical rotations of factor matrices when these rotations do not amount to an orthogonal rotation in the aggregate and when an orthogonal solution to the rotation problem is sought."—*R. Tyson.*

6269. Lord, Frederic M. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) Notes on a problem of multiple classification. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 297-304.—How may  $N$  men be assigned to  $n$  jobs when the proportion of men to be assigned to each is known in advance? A solution is developed.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6270. Lorge, Irving, & Kruglov, Lorraine. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) A suggested technique for the improvement of difficulty prediction of test terms. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 554-561.—To equate more adequately equivalent forms of a test, the authors recommend that items be matched for difficulty not merely the test as a whole. Since some tests cannot be pre-tried, the writers investigated the use of judges in estimating the difficulty of items. Their findings suggest that a well-trained small group of judges can estimate item difficulty pretty well. Provision of information regarding the item difficulty of some of the items does not seem to be of any appreciable assistance towards estimating very accurately item difficulty.—*W. Coleman.*

6271. Michael, William B., Perry, Norman C., & Guilford, J. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) The estimation of a point biserial coefficient of correlation from a phi coefficient. *Brit. J. Psychol. Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 139-150.—A formula has been derived which furnishes an estimate of a point biserial coefficient of correlation from knowledge of the magnitude of a phi coefficient computed from use of contrasted groups of equal pro-

portions. A technique is described by which the degree of systematic error in the formula may be ascertained from Pearson's *Volumes of Normal Bivariate Surface*.—*G. C. Carter.*

6272. Moses, Lincoln E. (Columbia U., New York.) A two-sample test. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 239-247.—In some forms of behavior, defensive responses in particular, extreme scores become significant. For example, in reaction time, small scores could indicate vigilance and large ones repressiveness. It is held that differences between means are inappropriate and, instead, a method using ranks of the observations is proposed.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6273. Mosteller, Frederick. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Statistical theory and research design. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 407-434.—Literature in these fields for the year ending May, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: test methods, selection procedures, nonparametric statistics, ranking methods, contingency tables, regression, quick computation methods, effects of departures from assumptions, models of transformations, surveys, and scaling. 84-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6274. Myers, Charles T. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) The factorial composition and validity of differently speeded tests. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 347-354.—Factors revealed are the ability to answer questions correctly and the tendency to answer them quickly. As a result, it is held that descriptions of tests are incomplete unless they specify the speededness involved.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6275. Paulson, Edward. (U. Washington, Seattle.) An optimum solution to the  $k$ -sample slippage problem for the normal distribution. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1952, 23, 610-616.—A slippage problem for normal distributions is formulated as a multiple decision problem, and a solution is obtained which has certain optimum properties. The discussion is confined to the fixed sample case with the same number of observations from each distribution, and the normal distributions involved are assumed to have a common but unknown variance.—*G. C. Carter.*

6276. Rennes, P. Etalonnages et procédés pratiques d'enregistrement des données individuelles. (Norms and practical process of incorporating individual cases.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 249-261.—When faced with an individual case the psychometrist may need to evaluate either the actual ability or the aptitude of the person with reference to some available norms. The norms are often misleading since the population on which the norms were derived may be quite heterogeneous with respect to many variables, such as sex, age, social milieu, etc. It often becomes necessary to devise new sets of norms for each new situation. Several methods of setting norms are presented and the benefits as well as the liabilities of each method for each of many different situations are explained.—*G. Besnard.*

6277. Tippett, L. H. C. *The methods of statistics*. (4th ed.) New York: John Wiley, 1952. 395 p. \$6.00.—A discussion of the logical basis of practically all current statistical methods with many practical illustrations of these techniques. Chapter headings include: Frequency distributions and measures, Distributions derived from the theory of probability, Inference from random samples, Errors in large samples, Small samples, Simple analysis of variance, Further analysis of variance, Correlation and association, Sampling errors in simple correlation and analysis, Multiple and partial regression and correlation, Non-linear regression, and Problems of practical application. Significance tables and charts are included. 153 references.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

6278. Tyler, Fred T. (*U. California, Berkeley*.) *Some examples of multivariate analysis in educational and psychological research*. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 289-296.—Formulae for solution of the following problems are presented: (1) Could two groups of subjects arise from the same population? (2) If not, is it possible to classify a person into either group? (3) If so, into which group is the person best classified?—M. O. Wilson.

6279. Woodruff, Ralph S. *Confidence intervals for medians and other position measures*. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1952, 47, 635-646.—A method of obtaining confidence intervals for medians and other position measures using a principle that has been applied to simple random sampling is described. It is extended to any type of sampling. This method does not depend on the assumption that the distribution is normal or any other special type. All proofs and illustrations are in terms of medians but the principles apply equally to any other position measure.—G. C. Carter.

#### REFERENCE WORKS

6280. Buros, Oscar Krisen. (Ed.) *The fourth mental measurements yearbook*. Highland Park, N. J.: Gryphon Press, 1953. xxiv, 1163 p. \$18.00.—The major section of this reference work lists 793 tests originally published or revised in the period 1948-1951 and some older tests which were not included in earlier editions (see 23: 3523). These entries include 596 original reviews of tests, and bibliographies on the tests totaling over 4,000 references. The second section includes 429 books on measurement with 758 excerpts from published reviews. The indexes include: periodical directory, publisher director, titles, personal names, and a classified index of tests.—C. M. Louttit.

6281. Dührssen, A., & Schwidder, W. (Eds.) *Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie; Zeitschrift für analytische Kinderpsychologie, Psychotherapie und Psychagogik in Praxis und Forschung*. Darmstadt, Germany: Verlag für Medizinische Psychologie. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1952. By subscription DM 0.90; quarterly DM 2.70. Single issue DM 1.—Papers reporting child psychological, child psychiatric and therapeutic work of interest

to the practitioner. Contributions to pedagogical, juristic and other borderline questions, reports on the status of work abroad, and book and journal references. Abbr.: *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*

6282. Edwards, Sarah Scott (Comp.), & Cook, Pauline (Ed.) *Theses and dissertations presented in the graduate college of the State University of Iowa 1900-1950*. Iowa City, Ia.: State University of Iowa Libraries, 1952. v, 351 p.—This bibliography includes title and publication reference, if any, for all theses and dissertations during the period mentioned. Arrangement is by department in which work was done, and chronological within departments. Doctoral dissertations and masters' theses are in separate sections. Author index.—C. M. Louttit.

6283. Giorgi, G. (Ed.) *Neurone; periodico di neurologia, psichiatria e scienze affini*. Mantua, Italy: Amministrazione Provinciale Mantova, Ospedale Psichiatrico Provinciale (Casella Postale). Vol. 1, No. 1, 1953. Three times yearly. Annual subscription: Italy L. 1,500; foreign \$3.00.—Publishes experimental, clinical, and general articles in neurology, psychiatry, psychology, endocrinology, neuroradiology, and neurosurgery, and child neuro-psychiatry. Abbr.: *Neurone*.

6284. Hogrefe, C. J. (Ed.) *Zeitschrift für experimentelle und angewandte Psychologie*. Göttingen, Germany: Verlag für Psychologie. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1953. Quarterly. Each number, 18 DM; 160 DM by yearly subscription.—The object of this journal is to publish research in the field of experimental and applied psychology not suitable for *Psychologische Rundschau*. French and English summaries. Critical book reviews. Abbr.: *Z. exp. ang. Psychol.*

6285. Huggins, H. D. (Dir.) *Social and economic studies*. Jamaica, B. W. I.: Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies. Vol. 1, No. 1, February 1953. Quarterly. Single issue 5s.6d. or 75¢.—Reports on the work undertaken by or in association with the Institute of Social and Economic Research devoted to research in the social sciences of the University College of the West Indies. Other contributions will be considered. Abbr.: *Social econ. Stud.*

6286. Page, F. H. (Ed.) *Bulletin of the Maritime Psychological Association*. Halifax, N. S.: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University. [Vol. 1, No. 1], Spring, 1952. Semiannually.—Includes papers, reports, notes, items of news, as well as official papers of the Association. Abbr.: *Bull. marit. Psychol. Ass.*

#### ORGANIZATIONS

6287. Schneck, Jerome M. *An outline of the development of the Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 2.—A brief description of the historical and organizational roots of The Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis and the Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis.—E. G. Aiken.

## HISTORY &amp; BIOGRAPHY

6288. Baumgarten, Eduard. *John Dewey and his influence*. *Sammlung*, 1952, 7, 465-474.—In demonstrating Dewey's influence the author first presents A. N. Whitehead's ideas about the philosopher's services for American civilization which concerned the functioning of the social system. Dewey had incorporated into a system an old American motive, namely mode and consciousness of life. He then discusses Dewey's basic ideas in regard to education.—*M. J. Stanford*.

6289. Lewis, Genevieve. *Lettres de Leibnitz à Arnauld*. (Letters from Leibnitz to Arnauld.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1952. 113 p. Fr. 500.—The introduction gives a history and interpretation of the philosophical correspondence between Leibnitz and Arnauld. Included are letters from Leibnitz to Landgrave Ernest (1); to Landgrave de Hessen-Rheinfels (1), to Arnauld (8) all between 1686 and 1690, and 1 to Quesnel in 1707 referring to the earlier correspondence.—*C. M. Louttit*.

6290. Rahman, F. *Avicenna's psychology*. London: Oxford University Press, 1952. xii, 127 p. \$2.50.—The subtitle, which is descriptive, reads: "An English translation of *Kitāb al-najāt*, Book II, Chapter VI with historical-philosophical notes and textual improvements on the Cairo edition." In the introduction the author describes the manuscripts used and relates Avicenna's views on a number of psychological topics to those of Aristotle and other Greek philosophers. In the Notes he summarizes the argument of each text chapter and presents interpretation and documentation of certain passages. Avicenna's psychology is basically Aristotelian with influences from other Greek writers and with original arguments. Bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit*.

## PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

6291. Austin, Lucille N. (*Columbia U., New York*) *Basic principles of supervision*. *Soc. Casewk*, 1952, 33, 411-419.—The author discusses supervision in terms of principles of learning, both from the psychoanalytic and educational fields; the selection of an individualized teaching method for the particular worker; various patterns of learning and doing shown by different workers; the use of the educational diagnosis; handling transference reactions; and evaluations of the worker's performance.—*L. B. Costin*.

6292. Raimy, Victor C. (*U. Colorado, Boulder*) *Clinical psychology as a profession*. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 545-559.—The professional growth of clinical psychology since World War II is epitomized by the varied pressures for practicum and research training. "A search of the literature fails to reveal any serious attempts to blueprint the future of clinical psychology." Recent professional develop-

ments likely to influence future growth are surveyed. 11 references.—*H. P. David*.

(See also abstract 6702)

## PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

6293. Christian, John J. (*Naval Med. Res. Inst., Bethesda, Md.*) *The relation of adrenal weight to body weight in mammals*. *Science*, 1953, 117, 78-80.—Data for 26 mammals "show that the adrenal gland weight follows a definite logarithmic relationship to body size [weight] for all species examined, and that this relationship parallels that in a single species (*Rattus*) over a wide age and weight range." Certain methodological and interpretive reservations are stated.—*B. R. Fisher*.

6294. Estes, Betsy Worth. *A study of the relationship between temperament of thoroughbred broodmares and performance of offspring*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 81, 273-288.—Two groups of thoroughbred race mares were divided according to their temperament ratings. Their racing performance was compared with each other and with their offspring. There is a relationship between dam's performance and offspring's performance. Temperament of dam is not a significant factor in racing class of progeny.—*Z. Luria*.

6295. Ibáñez, Félix Martí. *The history of endocrinology as seen through the evolution of our knowledge of the adrenal gland; biography of a medical idea*. *Int. Rec. Med.*, 1952, 165, 547-566.—An historical review setting forth the contributions by Addison (1849), Brown-Séquard (1899), and Murray (1891) terminating in this first of 2 reports with studies by Loewi and Cannon.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6296. Inman, Verne T., Ralston, H. J., Saunders, J. B. de C. M., Feinstein, Bertram, & Wright, Elwood W., Jr. *Relation of human electromyogram to muscular tension*. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 187-194.—Muscular tensions and lengths in cinerplastic amputees were measured with a strain-gauge dynamometer and EMGs were simultaneously recorded over and in the muscles. Results: The integrated EMG parallels tension in human muscles contracting isometrically. No quantitative relation exists between EMG and tension when a muscle is allowed to change in length. EMG amplitude diminishes when muscles are stretched. No quantitative relationship exists between EMG and muscle power.—*R. J. Ellingson*.

6297. Karlberg, Petter. *Determination of standard energy metabolism (basal metabolism) in normal infants*. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1952, 41, Suppl. 89. 151 p.—New and specialized techniques are described and utilized for the measurement of the standard energy metabolism in infants under 2.5-3.0kg. in body weight. 10 page bibliography.—*D. Prager*.

6298. Leblond, C. P., & Eartly, H. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) *An attempt to produce complete*

**thyroxine deficiency in the rat.** *Endocrinology*, 1952, 51, 26-41.—To check upon the fact that complete thyroidectomy in man and animals seldom produces myxedema the authors study for several intervals the effect of controlled low-iodine diets fed to 150 young thyroidectomized male rats in a series of experimental and control groups. Results showed that "virtually complete thyroid deficiency can be produced by controlled feeding" and by maintaining room temperature at rather high levels. "The failure of the homothermic mechanism is considered the end result of progressive depletion of thyroxin stores."—L. A. Pennington.

**6299. McArthur, Norma.** The frequency of monovular and binovular twin births in Italy, 1949-50. *Acta Genet. med. Gemellolog.* 1953, 2, 11-17.—Analysis of the statistics of twin births in Italy in 1949 and 1950 shows a tendency for frequency of monovular twinning to increase with maternal age, and to increase also with parity in young mothers, it being more closely related to maternal age than to parity. The frequency of binovular twinning seems independently related to maternal age and parity, increasing to a maximum at ages 35-39 years, the frequency not increasing between birth ranks 1 and 2, but subsequently increasing. There may be a modal birth rank as well as a modal maternal age, binovular twinning being more closely related to the latter.—G. C. Schwesinger.

**6300. Mangold, Otto, & Testa, Italo.** Eineiige Zwillinge bei *Triton*: ihre experimentelle Herstellung und ihre Regulation. (Monovular twins in *Triton*: their experimental production and their regulation.) *Acta Genet. med. Gemellolog.* 1953, 2, 49-68.—Artificial twinning of *Triton alpestris* and *Triton taeniatus* was produced by cutting through the median plane of early gastrulae by a glass thread. The lateral halves gave rise to normal or near normal twins, with heads coming out better than tails. Further experiments, applying the complete presumptive epidermis of another gastrula to the wound surfaces of the severed one, resulted in imperfect larvae, the head being often asymmetric and showing synopthalamic or cyclopic character. In both series of experiments, the right-hand member of the twin pair showed inversion of *situs viscerum*. 24 references.—G. C. Schwesinger.

**6301. Neff, William D.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) Physiological psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 255-272.—Literature of physiological psychology for the year ending June, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: sensory discrimination, basic drives, emotion, learning, memory and problem solving, and physical changes in mental disease. 107-item bibliography.—C. M. Louitt.

**6302. Schlosberg, Harold, & Stanley, Walter C.** (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) A simple test of the normality of twenty-four distributions of electrical skin conductance. *Science*, 1953, 117, 35-37.—An acceptable measure of basic skin conductance or GSR "must yield the normal distribution of measures that conventional statistical techniques demand.

There is some precedence for assuming that a unit which meets this requirement will also meet another, that of an equal-unit scale." Procedures and findings of a study in which changes in resistance at "high, low, and intermediate levels of 'tension'" were measured and examined for normality by a rapid, convenient technique are reported briefly. Conductance (in micromhos) was the unit of choice; in general, the square root of conductance most frequently yields distributions which approximate normality.—B. R. Fisher.

**6303. Young, William C., Rayner, Barbara; Peterson, Roy R., & Brown, Mina M.** (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) The thyroid and reproductive performance in the adult male guinea pig. *Endocrinology*, 1952, 51, 12-20.—Drug injections and surgery were used to study the effects of thyroxine upon sexual performance. Repeated tests, using a control, untreated group for comparison purposes, showed that the sex drive was unaltered in the 2 experimental groups although fertility was lower in the thyroidectomized group. It was concluded that "the vital activities are not strongly dependent on thyroid activity in the male guinea pig . . . this helps account for the failure to find a closer relationship between the thyroid and reproduction in this species."—L. A. Pennington.

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

**6304. Crain, Stanley M.** (Columbia U., New York.) Development of electrical activity in the cerebral cortex of the albino rat. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1952, 81, 49-51.—Bipolar recordings of electrocorticograms from 50 animals, differing in age, immobilized by selected drugs, indicate that by the 10th day of age the tracings approximate those of the adult animal. The local application of strychnine to the exposed cortex, resulting in spike activity, suggests that the electrical activity arises, at least in part, from cortical cells. The development of these responses is more gradual than but similar in other respects to the development of electrical patterns in the kitten and young rabbit.—L. A. Pennington.

**6305. Echlin, Francis A., Arnett, Vitold, & Zoll, John.** (New York U.) Paroxysmal high voltage discharges from isolated and partially isolated human and animal cerebral cortex. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 147-164.—ECGs were obtained from neurologically isolated cortex in 8 humans, 3 monkeys, 15 cats, and 2 dogs. "Paroxysmal" discharges or abnormal bursting occurs from such cortex. The burst phenomenon occurs in partially isolated cortex and over chronically isolated cortex. Similar activity is present over the partially isolated cortex surrounding brain tumors.—R. J. Ellingson.

**6306. Garbuzenko, L. L.** O nekotorykh faktorakh, vliyayushchikh na sudorozhnuu gotovnost' i prodrozhitel'nost' sudorog pri elektrouzorozhnoi terapii psikhotov. (On several factors, influencing seizure-readiness and the duration of convulsions in electroconvulsive therapy of psychoses.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 29-34.—Observations of

the influence of the dilation of blood vessels, hydration, dehydration, and alkalosis on the threshold of seizure in electro-convulsive therapy coincide with data derived from schizophrenics who have been treated with insulin, camphor, or ammonia salts. "Humanization" of electroconvulsive therapy is predicted.—I. D. London.

6307. Henry, Charles E., & Scoville, William B. Suppression-burst activity from isolated cerebral cortex in man. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 1-22.—ECGs were recorded from various parts of the frontal lobes in 34 patients during lobotomy or topectomy. Undercutting of the cortex produced a marked decrease in electrical activity of only the undercut cortex and the development of "suppression bursts" of fast activity alternating with quiet sections of record. These responses are not apparent in the EEG, but are still present months later on repeat ECG. It is concluded that there is autonomous electrocortical activity, and reverberating circuits are not necessary for its maintenance.—R. J. Ellingson.

6308. Humphrey, Tryphena. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The relation of oxygen deprivation to fetal reflex arcs and the development of fetal behavior. *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 3-43.—This is a review article, with 163 references. Oxygen deprivation acts in the adult upon both flexor and myotatic reflexes to facilitate them initially, then inhibit, and finally suppress them as anoxia progresses. There is an oxygen gradient in the central nervous system, with high requirements in the cortex, cerebellum, and other higher motor centers, as compared with low oxygen need of the lower motor neurons. In a reflex arc the highly specialized sensory fibers are most sensitive to oxygen deficit, and the lower motor neurons most resistant. It has appeared that the same order did not exist in the fetus, but the reviewer urges that this was only because the more complex or secondary reflexes had not appeared as yet.—R. W. Husband.

6309. Ingram, W. R. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Brain stem mechanisms in behavior. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 397-406.—Posterior hypothalamic destruction in cats produces somnolence accompanied by slow synchronous waves in the EEG "resembling the sleep type." Other restricted basal lesions are described which produce patterns of disturbed "personality" and behavior, although awareness and normal visceral and somatic functions are preserved. It is suggested that the ventromedial portion of the hypothalamus probably reinforces and intensifies the inhibition of rage exerted from other areas, and that this inhibition may be in part on the lower brain stem and other portions of the hypothalamus which appear to facilitate rage behavior; and that the malevolent attitude of the savage cats seems to involve some cortical mechanisms.—R. J. Ellingson.

6310. Lindsley, Donald B. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Psychological phenomena and the electroencephalogram. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 443-456.—"An attempt [is] made to show how psy-

chological and neurophysiological data may be related through time relationships. . . . Evidence is submitted which suggests that the alpha activity cycle is associated with an excitability cycle in particular aggregates of cells. The excitability cycle is proposed as a means of pulsing and coding sensory impulses, and examples are provided from behavior and subjective experience in support of this concept."—R. J. Ellingson.

6311. MacLean, Paul D. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Some psychiatric implications of physiological studies on frontotemporal portion of limbic system (visceral brain). *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 407-418.—Some sensory and motor functions of the frontotemporal limbic and extralimbic cortex, derived from stimulation experiments on cats and monkeys, are described. It may be inferred that at least the limbic portion of this region appears to be organized around the oral activities of the animal as they pertain to feeding and to the vocalization, attack, and defense involved in obtaining food. Examples of epigastric and other sensations in patients with epileptogenic foci in the frontotemporal region are cited. The question is raised whether there may be a substratum in that region for oral-affective experiences in view of the growing evidence that the memories and feelings related to the "oral senses" are partially integrated there and tied into the workings of the brain as a whole.—R. J. Ellingson.

6312. MacLean, Paul D., Horwitz, Norman H., & Robinson, Franklin. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Olfactory-like responses in pyriform area to non-olfactory stimulation. *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1952, 25, 159-172.—In the anesthetized rabbit, cat, or monkey, natural olfactory stimulation gave rise to induced potentials of from 400 to 500 microvolts, with frequencies ranging from 12 to 20 per second. Synchronized activity in the hippocampus appeared upon stimulation of the ipsilateral nostril. With careful control of anesthesia, responses in the rabbit pyriform could be evoked by taste stimulation or noxious stimulation of the head, toes, or tail. These responses were of lower amplitude and frequency than those from olfactory stimulation. Implications for study of visceral sensation and limbic lobe function are discussed.—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

6313. Mitchell, Ruth; Truant, A. P., & Clark, Byron B. (Tufts Med. Coll., Boston, Mass.) Penetration of acetylcholine into nerve fibers demonstrated by a new chemical method. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1952, 81, 5-6.—By use of the chemical method for quaternary ammonium compounds to isolated Squid axons, followed by controlled washings, it was found that ACh did penetrate into the interior of the axon as shown by its appearance in the extruded axoplasm.—L. A. Pennington.

6314. Paterson, A. Spencer. (West London Hosp., Eng.) Experience with electrical stimulation of limited parts of the brain in the baboon and man. *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 311-314.—The author gives specifications for procedures useful in estimating the effective strength of the electric current, since as

much as 99% of the applied current may not reach the brain cortex at all.—*M. L. Simmel.*

6315. Stamm, John S. (*California Inst. Technology, Pasadena.*) On the relationship between reaction time to light and latency of blocking of the alpha rhythm. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 61-68.—With the occipital alpha rhythm being recorded continuously, 20 Ss were subjected to 5 experimental situations. Mean reaction times were significantly different under different conditions; mean latency times (of alpha blocking) were essentially constant. Latency times both longer and shorter than reaction times were obtained in all Ss and under all conditions. Although reaction and latency times appear to be measures of essentially independent systems, they seem to be not completely independent since they are positively correlated (mean  $r=0.3$ ).—*R. J. Ellingson.*

6316. Teitelbaum, Harry A. (*1801 Eutaw Pl., Baltimore, Md.*) The rhythmic activity of the nervous system. *Phil. Sci.*, 1953, 20, 42-58.—Research by Adrian, Hoagland, Lorente de Nò, von Bonin, and others supports a number of neurological theses. Among these are: synchronization may be due in part to a direct electrical influence of one group of nerve cells on another; the rhythms of the brain may be dependent on the general properties of cell masses; the electrical and chemical phases of nerve activity are interchangeable on a quantum level; frequency in nerve function is analogous to periodic motions in electrons; neural processes have a quantum nature; the asynchronous contractions of muscle fibers in tonus resemble Brownian movements; neural activities conform to the second law of thermodynamics; the timing of neural impulses is as important as their topology; the negative feed-back functions prominently in integrating nervous response; the cortex is a forecasting mechanism, but the forecasting can never be precise. 45 references.—*H. Ruja.*

6317. Ulett, George A., & Gleser, Goldine. (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*) The effect of experimental stress upon the photically activated EEG. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 251.—Abstract.

6318. van Harreveld, A. Re-innervation of paretic muscle by collateral branching of the residual motor innervation. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1952, 97, 385-405.—Partial denervation of the sartorius muscle of the rabbit was done for the purpose of determining the extent to which collateral branching of remaining motor fibers would take place. An abundance of branching takes place, beginning within 4 or 5 days after nerve sectioning. The outgrowing collateral branches enter empty neurilemmal tubes and by them are guided to motor end-plates where functional terminal structures are formed. Gradual restoration of function in the paretic muscle reflects the growth and maturation of these collaterals.—*C. P. Stone.*

(See also abstracts 6245, 6581)

## RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

6319. Fisk, G. W., & Mitchell, A. M. J. ESP experiments with clock cards. *J. Soc. psych. Res.*, *Lond.*, 1953, 37, 1-14.—Clock cards with 12 possible hours were used, and scoring was done on the basis of proximity to the correct hour, thus giving 7 possible values. The method of "Down through the Sealed Pack" was utilized, 12 cards arranged in random order, with 54 percipients. The group results indicated a highly significant positive deviation from chance expectation. Results were appraised by 2 methods: direct hits only, and divergences. An "Angular Error" effect was found to exist: The hours II, III, VII & IX were preferred, while VIII, X, XI & XII were evaded.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

6320. Hardy, James D., Wolff, Harold G., & Goodell, Helen. (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.*) Pain sensations and reactions. Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1952. xv, 435 p. \$6.50.—A monograph which covers "... the traditional concepts of pain, the newer data respecting the phenomenology of pain, ..." and an outline of a "... comprehensive theory of pain experience compatible with available information." 505-item bibliography.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

6321. Ruch, T. C. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) Somesthesia and the chemical senses. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 111-136.—Literature on somesthesia, taste, and smell for the year ending June 1952 is reviewed. One section is devoted to smell and taste with only 9 references. The major portion is devoted to somesthesia with the major headings: proprioceptors and skin receptors, and peripheral, cord, and cortical correlates of somesthesia. 61-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6322. West, D. J. Home-testing ESP experiments. *J. Soc. psych. Res.*, *Lond.*, 1953, 37, 14-25.—A large-scale search was carried on with the objective of discovering some consistently high-scoring ESP subjects. A total of 236 subjects were tested, but only 97 completed 16 or more runs. Only one subject (Mr. B) was consistently outstanding in results, and another report on his reactions will be given later.—*O. I. Jacobsen.*

(See also abstract 6703)

## VISION

6323. Alpern, Mathew. (*Pacific U., Forest Grove, Ore.*) Metacontrast; historical introduction. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 631-646.—Reviews studies of effects of second flash of light in reducing apparent brightness of preceding flash which stimulated adjacent retinal area. Other depressing effects of photic stimulation, chromatic metacontrast, and binocular metacontrast are more briefly considered. 42 references.—*M. R. Stoll.*

6324. Arstikaitis, Maria, & Hodgson, Harold. The effect of lobotomy and electroshock on intraocular pressure. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1952, 35, 1625-

1629.—The first procedure does not influence introcular pressure; the second gives a sharp rise followed by a slower return to normal.—*D. Shaad.*

6325. Asher, H. Stimulus to convergence in normal and asthenopic subjects. *Brit. J. Ophthal.*, 1952, 36, 666-675.—The conscious estimate of the position of an object is as important as accommodation in determining convergence.—*D. Shaad.*

6326. Ball, Ernest A. Walton. (Chicago (Ill.) Coll. Optometry.) A study in consensual accommodation. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 561-574.—10 male optometry students under 35 years of age served as subjects. All had 20/20 acuity and approximately equal near-points of accommodation in the two eyes. In the objective test, the observer fixated a parallel bar target with one eye while the other was retinoscopied. In the subjective test, a Wheatstone stereoscope arrangement permitted the observer to see a cross when horizontal bars were presented to one eye and vertical bars to the other. Concave spheres of 0.25, 0.50, 0.75 and 1.00 D. power were placed before the stimulated eye, while the observer sought to keep all lines clear. An average lag in accommodation of 0.106 D. was measured by retinoscopy in the non-stimulated eye, and an average lag of 0.213 D. on the subjective test.—*M. R. Stoll.*

6327. Dittler, R. H., Rosemann, U., & Buchmann, H. H. (U. Marburg/Lahn, Germany.) Zur Deutung des Pulfrich-Effektes. (The meaning of the Pulfrich effect.) *Z. Biol.*, 1952, 105, 40-47.—Two fundamental objections are raised against the "hypothesis of convergence" which was developed by M. H. Fischer and co-workers to explain the Pulfrich effect: (1) It is inconsistent with the experience that the visual distance of the "real" objects within the field of vision should undergo a change if the convergence of the observer is altered. (2) The "adjusting" impulses originating from the "state of contraction" of the exterior eye muscle would have, were they really to influence the depth localization in the sense of Fischer, to affect all objects within the field of vision at the same time, also those at rest. It seems impossible that, at this mode of adjustment, the effect should be limited to moving objects only.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6328. Fischer, M. H. (U. Munich, Germany.) Betrachtungen über den optischen Raumsinn. (Observations on optical space-perception.) *Z. Biol.*, 1952, 105, 66-72.—A discussion occasioned by the criticism of Fischer's theory of the Pulfrich effect by Dittler, Rosemann, and Buchmann (see 27: 6327). The Pulfrich effect is held to be an optokinetic phenomenon involving changes of depth perception and visual distance; the hypothesis of the time of perception need not be rejected, and the convergency hypothesis is not applicable. The "principle of constancy of arrangement of visual objects in space" cannot be maintained. In connection with continuous movements of the eye, the field of vision fluctuates continuously together with the objects of vision.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

6329. Friedenwald, Jonas S., Wilder, Helenor Campbell; Maumenee, A. Edward; Sanders, T. E., Keyes, John E. L., Hogan, Michael J., Owens, W. C., & Owens, Ella U. Ophthalmic pathology, an atlas and textbook. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1952. ix, 489 p. \$18.00.—A comprehensive collection of photomicrographs (240 plates) of the morphologic pathology of the eye is presented with textual material arranged in 18 chapters and organized with particular attention to teaching the pathology of the eye without disregard for its physiology.—*D. Shaad.*

6330. Fruchter, Benjamin, & Mahan, William W. (U. Texas, Austin.) Some perceptual factors measured by motion picture tests. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 430-435.—Motion picture tests are especially useful in determining perceptual abilities. During World War II a test-film unit developed and investigated the use of such tests for skills important in flying training. Nine films were administered, together with a battery of other tests to 2,281 aviation students. Centroid analysis of resultant scores yielded three factors, identified as pattern perception, movement detection, and division-of-attention.—*E. B. Mallory.*

6331. Fry, Glenn A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Psychological factors in visual acuity. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 624-630.—Discusses interpretation of blurred images and changes in accommodation affecting focus or intraocular pressure as psychological factors in monocular acuity. Author thinks that Gregg's report of flashes of clear seeing in high myopia must be due to some factor in stimulus pattern or image-focusing mechanism, and he notes that McFadden did not determine what changes occurred in accommodation, nor take account of change in image size with distance of observation in reporting effects of practice on visual acuity.—*M. R. Stoll.*

6332. Fry, Glenn A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Targets and testing procedures for the measurement of visual acuity without glasses. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1953, 30, 22-37.—Analyzes effects of different types of refractive errors on different forms of acuity targets from the basis of simple blur circle theory. Illustrated with photographs made under simulated conditions.—*M. R. Stoll.*

6333. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Physics and psychophysics of weightlessness—visual perception. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, 23, 373-395.—The author extrapolates from available data to predict in what respects visual perception may be altered in zero-gravity states. Although the simpler visual functions will not be altered in such an environment, it is highly probable that space perception will be markedly affected and distorted by visual illusions of mechanical origin. 69-item bibliography.—*A. Chapanis.*

6334. Gibson, James J., & Dibble, Frederick N. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Exploratory experiments on the stimulus conditions for the perception of a visual surface. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 414-419.—4 exploratory experiments are reported bearing

on the texture-hypothesis. As previously stated, "the stimulus for a visual surface is a fully differentiated, sharp, or textured retinal image." Reformulated here, "a surface occurs in perception when the gradients of luminous intensity in the image between small regions of different intensity are maximally steep." Adequacy of these definitions are related to the experimental results. Implications for further study on the stimulus conditions involved in the perception of both surface character and edge are discussed.—*F. A. Muckler*.

6335. Giglio, Ernest J. (*Columbia U., New York*) Visual acuity under special circumstances. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 647-655.—Reports study of a myopic college student who reported flashes of clear vision without glasses and who plays tennis and baseball without correction. Multiple images of the 20/80 eye were frequently reported when this was recognized without correction. The images were always distributed in simple geometrical patterns of varied form. During flashes of clear seeing portions of images reflected from the cornea appeared blurred. Corneal droplets may be responsible for both effects.—*M. R. Stoll*.

6336. Gumbel, Elton J. (*Chicago (Ill.) Coll. Optometry*) A study of depth perception in the light and dark adapted eye. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 613-623.—5 observers, aged 21 to 29, with 20/20 uncorrected acuity in each eye, were tested on a modified Howard apparatus. No significant differences were demonstrated between monocular observations with the dominant and non-dominant eye. Binocular observations were much superior under photopic conditions, and superior at the 5% level of confidence for scotopic conditions. Comparing photopic and scotopic observations, binocular discrimination was much better under photopic conditions; results for monocular observation were equivocal.—*M. R. Stoll*.

6337. McLaughlin, Samuel C., Jr. A facilitative effect of red light on dark adaptation. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med.* 1952, Proj. No. NM 001 059.28.01, 7 p.—A reduction in the dark-adapted visual threshold over that attained in total darkness, averaging .151 log  $\mu$ l for ten subjects, was effected by ten minutes' exposure to deep red light of .0056 ft-l. The theoretical and operational potentialities of this facilitation phenomenon, as well as some hypotheses concerning the mechanism underlying it, are discussed.—*Publisher*.

6338. Pascal, Joseph L. Effect of accommodation on the retinal image. *Brit. J. Ophthal.*, 1952, 36, 676-678.—The retinal image during accommodation is larger than that of the unaccommodated eye when clear images subtending a given retinal angle are compared.—*D. Shaad*.

6339. Ripple, Paul H. Variation of accommodation in vertical directions of gaze. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1952, 35, 1630-1634.—Increased accommodation can be demonstrated when the eye is turned downward and in, showing synkinesis with convergence.—*D. Shaad*.

6340. Schmidt, Ingeborg. Comparative evaluation of the Hardy-Rand-Rittler polychromatic plates for testing color vision. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-31-013. iii, 10 p.—The Hardy-Rand-Rittler polychromatic plates, being developed to test color vision, were evaluated in comparison with tests currently used. They proved to be similar to the AOC 19-plate test in screening in that all color defectives and also a number of normals failed. In quantitative classification of red-green deficiency, the results agree fairly well with those of the SAM CTT. The qualitative classification of protans was absolutely correct and that of deutans fairly reliable in comparison with the Nagel anomaloscope. Classification of blue-yellow defectives could not be satisfactorily controlled because of no reliable standard. Some recommendations are made to improve administration and printing of H-R-R charts.—*Publisher*.

6341. Schumann, William P. The objective determination of visual acuity on the basis of the optokinetic nystagmus. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 575-583.—A review with special attention to the work of Ohm and of Guenther.—*M. R. Stoll*.

6342. Singer, Jerome L. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*) Personal and environmental determinants of perception in a size constancy experiment. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 420-427.—4 experiments are reported concerning the effect of the interaction of environmental, intermediate, and personal determinants on the making of size judgments of distant squares. In the first experiment, squares with meaningful content were perceived significantly larger than squares containing a nonsense figure, a circle, or a blank surface. The second experiment showed that the effect of meaningful stimulus content was a function of the type of experimental instructions. In the third experiment, subjects chosen as extroverts or experimentally frustrated made judgments closer to constancy than controls. The fourth experiment investigated the interactions between frustration, type of instruction, and meaningful stimulus content. 17 references.—*F. A. Muckler*.

6343. Sinha, Durganand. An experimental study of a social factor in perception: the influence of an arbitrary group-standard. *Patna U. J.*, 1952, 6(1), 7-16.—"An experiment was performed [on 46 adult males] to study how the setting up of an arbitrary group-standard affected the perception of the after-effect of a seen movement. The arbitrary standard seemed to act as the 'correct duration' of the after-effect and the observers tended to react in accordance with it. Conformity was gradual. There was also difference as to the extent of conformity. Conformity was possible only within certain limits of scores, the maximum being when the standard was near the median of all the scores. Conformity to the standard often elicited satisfaction and failure to conform produced uneasiness."—*C. M. Louttit*.

6344. Smith, William M. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) A methodological study of size-distance perception. *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 143-153.—This experiment tested the size-distance function under two condi-

tions of observations: matching of nearby comparison objects with more remote standard objects, and of nearby standard with more remote comparison objects. White cubes were used, 2 and 4 inches as standard, with the comparison cubes varying in size by quarter-inch intervals. Outdoor distances of 16, 80, and 320 feet were used. Conclusions: it makes little difference whether the standard object or the comparison object is varied in distance; perceived size increases with distance, rather than decreasing or remaining invariant.—R. W. Husband.

6345. Stewart, Charles R. (*U. Houston, Tex.*) Distance visual acuity test for school surveys. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1952, 29, 551-560.—Approximately 1000 school children in grades 1 through 12 were checked using retinoscopic, visual acuity, phoria, corneal reflex, and cover tests. Criteria for referral were set at 2 D. hyperopia in grades 1 through 6, 1.50 D. hyperopia in grades 7 through 12; 0.25 D. myopia; 1.00 D. astigmatism; 4 prism diopters lateral phoria at 2 meters; 1 prism diopter esophoria and 9 exophoria at 40 cm., and squinters. Retinoscopy alone showed need for referral in more than 70% of those referred. No other test was equally efficient. The visual acuity test alone identified 39% with hyperopia, 48% with myopia, 84% with astigmatism, and 93% of those considered not in need of referral.—M. R. Stoll.

6346. Vernon, M. D. *A further study of visual perception*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1952. xi, 289 p. \$7.00.—The author's "Visual perception" (see 11: 4045) is here extended in 11 chapters dealing with a re-assessment of earlier studies in view of the more recent. The proposition is developed that studies "should be aimed at demonstrating how the construct is built up and how it varies systematically from situation to situation . . . that the individual constructs his perceived world . . . in accordance with the maintenance of maximum stability, endurance, and consistency." It is suggested that studies with children might provide data relative to the manner in which categories of perception and reaction are integrated and schematized thereby making possible the overlooking of unlikeness in the achievement of greater invariability. 15-page bibliography.—L. A. Pennington.

6347. Vernon, Magdalen D. (*U. Reading, England.*) Vision. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 59-88.—Literature on vision for the year ending March 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: sensory processes in visual perception, color vision, configurational phenomena, position & movement, effect of objective field conditions, and individual differences. 154-item bibliography.—C. M. Louitt.

(See also abstracts 6246, 6828, 6829, 6830, 6834, 6843)

#### AUDITION

6348. Cooper, Franklin S., Delattre, Pierre C., Liberman, Alvin M., Borst, John M., & Gerstman,

Louis J. Some experiments on the perception of synthetic speech sounds. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 597-606.—A program of research on the identifiable characteristics of speech sounds is described. The results of several previous investigations of this group are presented. With the use of synthetic speech equipment, the important characteristics of several classes of consonant sounds have been identified. The perception of a given consonant is a characteristic function of the vowel with which it is presented. Future directions of research and possible utilizations of results from synthetic speech experiments are discussed.—I. Pollack.

6349. Davis, K. H., Biddulph, R., & Balashek, S. (*Bell Tel. Labs., Murray Hill, N. J.*) Automatic recognition of spoken digits. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 637-642.—A method for automatic machine recognition of decimal digits with an accuracy of 97 to 99 percent is described. The basic steps are: the statistical characteristics of specific aspects of a given person's repeated enunciation of the digits are determined; a pattern analysis is made for each digit to yield a "comparison standard" for each digit; an unknown sound is then matched against each comparison standard; and, finally, the best match is determined. The circuitry for these steps is described.—I. Pollack.

6350. Galambos, Robert, & Rose, Jerzy E. Auditory responses in the cochlear nucleus. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 244.—Abstract.

6351. Hardy, Howard C. (*Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, Ill.*) Tentative estimate of a hearing damage risk criterion for steady-state noise. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 756-761.—The author reviews several previous estimates of criteria for noise safety and advances a new estimate based upon several factors. In answer to the problem whether the criterion should be roughly independent of the noise frequency band (as advocated by Kryter) or should decrease with higher intensities (as advocated by McGrath), the author decides in favor of the latter. Two limiting criteria are offered: The first is the damage risk criterion above which injury will probably result—it is the sound level equivalent to 100 sones per octave band. The second is the criterion below which no injury will result despite the length of exposure—it is the sound level equivalent to 50 sones per octave band.—I. Pollack.

6352. Harris, J. Donald. (*U.S.N. Sub. Base, New London, Conn.*) An historical and critical review of loudness recruitment. *USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab.*, 1952, 11 (17), Rep. No. 200, 47 p.—Some partially-deaf ears are paradoxically much more sensitive to loudness of sound at certain intensities than normal-hearing ears. 122 references to studies of the recruitment phenomenon are quoted, analyzed, and discussed. 13 methods of determining recruitment, the clinical significance of recruitment, and some theoretical explanations are presented.—M. F. Palmer.

6353. Harris, J. Donald. (*U. S. Navy Med. Research Lab., New London, Conn.*) Pitch discrimination. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 750-755.—Frequency discrimination thresholds (DL's) were obtained for tones between 60 and 4000 cps and for loudness levels of 5 to 30 phons for three experienced subjects. The psycho-physical method employed was the method of constant stimulus differences, a psycho-physical procedure which yields the lowest DL's. In agreement with previous investigations, the results indicate that the DL( $\Delta f$ ) decreases as the sound level increases and decreases as the baseline frequency increases. The general relationships obtained are similar with those obtained by several earlier investigators with one notable exception (the widely quoted and utilized data of Shower and Biddulph). The absolute levels of the DL's are, in general, somewhat lower than previous studies with one notable exception. (Koster).—I. Pollack.

6354. Harris, J. Donald. (*U.S.N. Sub. Base, New London, Conn.*) Pitch discrimination. *USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab.*, 1952, 11 (22), Rep. No. 205, 22 p.—A new determination of the differential limen at 125, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 4,000 cps. from 5 to 30 decibels above threshold and 60 cps. from 5 to 15 decibels above threshold was made on three well-trained subjects, using a forced-judgment variant of the method of constant stimulus difference. The general relationship between sensitivity and loudness is found to be approximately constant over the frequency range used. Absolute differential limen continue to decrease as frequency decreases; the relationship being more marked at the lower loudness level. These data differ sharply from data obtained by approximately sinusoidal frequency modulation.—M. F. Palmer.

6355. Harris, J. Donald, & Myers, Cecil K. (*U.S.N. Sub. Base, New London, Conn.*) Experiments on fluctuation of auditory acuity. *USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab.*, 1952, 11 (13), Rep. No. 196, 29 p.—Auditory thresholds were determined on 3 men in 1-decibel steps as a function of time: moment-to-moment, hour-to-hour, day-to-day, and week-to-week. The typical moment-to-moment fluctuation was of the order of slightly less than 1 decibel. This is in contrast to the views of those who feel the instability of the audiogram is in the order of  $\pm 5$  decibels. Relatively greater variability of high tone acuity as against low tone acuity was determined to arise not from inexact headphone placement but probably from an instability of the initial section of the basilar membrane.—M. F. Palmer.

6356. W. H. Huggins. (*Air Force Research Center, Cambridge, Mass.*) A phase principle for complex frequency analysis and its implications in auditory theory. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 582-589.—The author considers how do we obtain such extremely acute frequency discrimination (as low as 1 part in a 1000) from an organism whose peripheral end-organ shows extreme differential insensitivity to frequency. The principle advanced

stems from recent developments in communications and mathematical theory. The principle is the phase filter. In terms of this principle, the author demonstrates that many of the properties of the ear—which were thought to work against acute frequency sensitivity—work in the direction of acute frequency sensitivity.—I. Pollack.

6357. Licklider, J. C. R. (*Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge.*) Hearing. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 89-110.—Literature selected from over 500 titles on hearing for the year ending May 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: cochlea, detection and discrimination, subjective attributes of sound, and hearing speech. 92-item bibliography.—C. M. Louitt.

6358. Licklider, J. C. R. (*Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.*) On the process of speech perception. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 590-594.—"The process of speech perception is analyzed into three main operations: (1) translation of the speech signal into form suitable for the nervous system, (2) identification of discrete speech elements, and (3) comprehension of meaning. The first operation appears to correspond roughly to the transformation made by the sound spectrograph. The second may be carried out by the neural equivalent of a set of matched filters. The third appears to involve a neural form of cross-correlation that exhibits some of the properties of the analogous electronic process."—I. Pollack.

6359. Miodonski, Jan. An inner-middle ear test. *Acta oto-laryng.*, *Stockh.*, 1951, 39, 296-299.—An observer's ears were plugged and then his head and neck covered first with gauze bandage and then a 4-cm layer of putty. A small funnel was fixed in front of the mouth, the external portion of which could be either filled with putty or left open. The relation between two audiometric curves obtained with and without the funnel putty in place indicates the degree to which air borne vibrations to the mouth and nasal cavities improve ordinary bone-conduction hearing. A discrimination between pathology of the middle ear and of the inner ear is suggested on the basis of the amount of deterioration of hearing that is produced by a complete stop-up of the external meatus.—I. J. Hirsh.

6360. Nilsson, Gunnar. (*Caroline Hosp., Stockholm, Sweden.*) The immediate improvement of hearing following fenestration operation. *Acta oto-laryng.*, *Stockh.*, 1951, 39, 329-337.—A procedure is described for measuring the hearing of patients during a fenestration operation performed under local anesthesia. The tests show that the opening of the mastoid and the removal of the incus and of the head of the malleus have no influence on hearing and that the hearing immediately improved when the labyrinth is opened. Some anomalies are discussed in which there is no improvement after fenestration. One possibility is otosclerosis in the round window.—I. J. Hirsh.

6361. Rawnsley, Anita I., & Harris, J. Donald. (*U.S.N. Sub. Base, New London, Conn.*) Studies in

short duration auditory fatigue. V. An investigation of the spread of fatigue within narrow frequency limits. *USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab.*, 1952, 11 (16), Rep. No. 199, 14 p.—Auditory fatigue was determined in 5 observers to 1000 cps. tones of 30, 50, 70, and 90 db. sensation level, and its spread to closely adjacent frequencies was examined. The method of residual fatigue was used to avoid the intrusion of beats in simultaneous masking. When a tone was sounded in one ear and immediately a second tone was sounded, there was a decrease in sensitivity to the second tone. Largest decrement was found for test tones from 990 through 1010 cps. with a broad spread at higher sensation levels.—*M. F. Palmer*.

6362. Zwislocki, J. (University ENT Clinic, Basel, Switzerland.) Eine verbesserte Vertaubungsmethode für die Audiometrie. (An improved masking method for audiometry.) *Acta oto-laryng. Stockh.*, 1951, 39, 338-356.—Three usual masking methods are discussed (by noise, by a pure tone at the same frequency as the test tone, and by a jet of water or air). Masking by pure tone is shown to be ineffective because there is no actual masking but only the forming of a single combined tone. Wide-band noise is claimed to be ineffective because of the amount of excess energy there is required and wasted on either side of the small band that is needed for masking. It is suggested that the masking noise utilize only a narrow frequency band around the testing tone frequency. Results obtained with such narrow bands are shown.—*I. J. Hirsh*.

6363. Zwislocki, Jozef. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) New types of ear protectors. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 762-764.—The design characteristics of several ear protectors are described. These ear protectors are designed to give adequate protection to the ear and, yet, be comfortable to wear. Two models are described: one gives protection only against the higher frequency sharp transient sounds; the other gives protection across the auditory range. There is a bibliography to the European literature in this field.—*I. Pollack*.

(See also abstract 6835)

#### RESPONSE PROCESSES

6364. Atkinson, Chester J. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Vocal responses during controlled aural stimulation. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 419-426.—24 males read 90 monosyllables during successive exposures to tones of varying loudness and frequency given 3 seconds before the speaker read each syllable. The sound pressure level of vocal responses tended to increase as the loudness level was increased. Frequency of the stimulus did not affect sound pressure level. Loudness level of stimulus raised the response frequency. Frequency of stimulus tone had no effect on fundamental frequency in voice. Speakers change their voices in response to differences in the acoustic environment relative to loudness of the stimulus tones in that environment.—*M. F. Palmer*.

6365. Butler, C. G., & Free, J. B. The behaviour of worker honeybees at the hive entrance. *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 262-292.—Detailed descriptions of the behavior of guard bees at the hive entrance are given. Factors in the behavior of intruders and guards determining the reactions of the latter are analyzed. If intruders struggle they are promptly stung. If they remain submissive for 2-3 hours they are accepted by the bees of that colony.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

6366. Fischel, Werner. Das Zielstreben der Tiere. (The goal-seeking of animals.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 37-45.—A general comparative treatment of animal goal-seeking behavior and experience from simplest worm to human being. A striving for climaxes in the vicissitudes of experience is characteristically human. It is concluded: "animals exclusively seek goals provided in nature" whereas "humans seek self-established goals." 34 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

6367. Goodwin, Derek. A comparative study of the voice and some aspects of behaviour in two old-world jays. *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 291-316.—A systematic description of calls and some phases of reproductive behavior of two closely related species of jays shows more likenesses than differences. German summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly*.

6368. Helweg-Larsen, Per; Hoffmeyer, Henrik; Kieler, Jørgen; Thaysen, Eigil Hess; Thaysen, Jørn Hess; Thygesen, Paul; & Wulff, Munke Hertel. Famine disease in German concentration camps: complications and sequels. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1952, Suppl. 83, 11-460.—This work is based mainly on a medical and social examination of 1282 Danes interned in German concentration camps during World War II. Omitting direct murder the average duration of survival in these camps was little over 6 months. The study aims to shed light on the immediate reactions of the human organism to exposure to starvation, the pathological and social sequelae of deportation and repatriation on the surviving Danish ex-prisoners, and the late complications up to 6 years after the liberation.—*D. Prager*.

6369. Kline, Milton V. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Hypnotic retrogression: a neuropsychological theory of age regression and progression. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 21-28.—A review of the salient aspects of hypnotic age regression research indicates that under certain conditions valid regression can be obtained. The validity and invalidity of age regression measures are discussed in the light of a neuropsychological theory which views regression and progression phenomena in hypnosis as a form of psychological activity involving disorientation for the subject and a reorganization of his perceptual equilibrium and control mechanisms with particular reference to time-space perception. 28 references.—*E. G. Aiken*.

6370. Kline, Milton V., Haggerty, Arthur D., Gorton, Bernard E., & Guze, Henry. (Eds.) The

annual review of hypnosis literature: volumes I and II, (combined) 1950-1951. New York: Woodrow Press (227 East 45th St.), 1953. xxiv, 86 p. \$2.50.—Abstracts of 115 selected articles reporting research on hypnosis are presented under the major subject divisions: hypnotherapy, experimental hypnosis, hypnodiagnosis, theoretical and descriptive hypnosis, and hypnosis in the medical specialties. For each of these headings there is a critical analysis and evaluation of the literature.—C. M. Louitt.

6371. Knoll, W. Gedanken zum Rechts-Links-Problem. (Reflections on the left-right problem.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde Prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1953, 5, 23-30.—Handedness is inherited and should not be forced. The left-handed person is as normal as the right-handed one and is in no way inferior to him. However, society's attitude toward left-handedness may contribute to feelings of inferiority. Forced change of handedness may cause emotional difficulties which can be mitigated by group athletic activities. The author describes several methods for ascertaining handedness.—T. C. Kahn.

6372. Kock, Winston E. (Bell Telephone Labs., Murray Hill, N. J.) The problem of selected voice control. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 625-628.—The author discusses general principles for the development of devices which will operate automatically from the phonetic content of speech. The basic problem is identical with that of narrow-band transmission systems. We must first determine the relevant characteristics which will distinguish among different sounds. And, then, on the basis of these characteristics, we must select one alternative from the class of possible alternatives. A third step for narrow-band transmission of speech would be the reconstitution of the voices—for example, by an electrical vocal tract. One complicating factor is the dynamic changes of the basic speech formants with time. These dynamic characteristics, however, may reveal the distinguishable features of the consonant sounds which have largely eluded investigations to date.—I. Pollack.

6373. Le Cron, Leslie M. The loss during hypnotic age regression of an established conditioned reflex. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 657-662.—Tests on 4 subjects show tentatively that a conditioned reflex set up in the waking state is lost under hypnotic regression and is evidenced again on awakening.—D. Prager.

6374. Michels, Kenneth M., & Bevan, William, Jr. Audiogenic seizures in rats as a function of the volume of the test chamber. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 81, 185-191.—Volume of test chamber was not found to have any significant influence on frequency of audiogenic seizures. Mean latency of the first attack was significantly lower in the largest test chamber than in the smallest. Results are considered as giving no support to Maier and Glaser's notion of "overflow" function of seizure.—Z. Luria.

6375. Morris, Desmond. (Oxford U., Eng.) Homosexuality in the ten-spined stickleback (*Py-*

*gosteus pungitius* L.) *Behaviour*, 1952, 4, 233-261.—Descriptions are given and illustrated of the normal reproductive behavior of the stickleback and of certain "pseudofemale" variants which may be fairly frequent in occurrence. "These observations reveal that the nervous mechanisms of the sexual behavior pattern of the other sex are present, although they are not normally functional." 30 references. German summary.—L. J. O'Kelly.

6376. Norris, Eugenia B., & Spragg, S. D. S. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Performance on a following tracking task (modified SAM Two-hand Coordination Test) as a function of the planes of operation of the controls. *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 107-117.—The SAM Two-hand Coordination Test was set up so that each crank control could be rotated in any one of 3 planes: horizontal, vertical and parallel to the frontal body plane, and vertical and perpendicular to the frontal body plane. The results were analyzed in terms of the mean time on target for each subject for the preliminary and experimental trials. For the experimental trials the following 2 conditions were found superior over all others: with the 2 cranks rotating in the vertical plane parallel to the frontal body plane, and with the right crank rotating in the vertical plane perpendicular to the frontal body plane and with the left crank rotating in the vertical plane parallel to the frontal body plane.—R. W. Husband.

6377. Norris, Eugenia B., & Spragg, S. D. S. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Performance on a following tracking task (modified SAM Two-hand Coordination Test) as a function of the relations between direction of rotation of controls and direction of movement of display. *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 119-129.—This is a modification of the preceding study (see 27: 6376) wherein the test was modified so that the effects of direction of rotation of the crank could be reversed, and the cranks placed in horizontal or vertical planes. The results indicate that in the design of equipment controls superior performance will result if there is a continuity as well as an "expected" or "natural" movement relationship between the plane and direction of movement of the controls, and the plane and direction of movement of the display.—R. W. Husband.

6378. Schneider, Ernst. Die Leistungen in Hypnose. (Performances in hypnosis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 235-237.—Performances under hypnosis have the character of instinctive actions; they seem to take place in automatic fashion during hypnotic as well as post-hypnotic states.—E. Ochs.

6379. Straus, Erwin W. The upright posture. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 529-561.—The idea of a mind-body unit demands revision of traditional psychological concepts. Human physique reveals human nature. The upright posture of man is related to the organization of his basic traits and distinguishing character. No right exists to claim any kind of priority for the drives. 15 references.—D. Prager.

6380. Tinebergen, N. (U. Oxford, England.) The curious behavior of the stickleback. *Sci. Amer.*, 1952, 187(6), 22-26.—Courtship and reproductive behavior of the stickleback are described. Artificial stimuli produced patterns of the mating behavior only when the fish were in breeding condition. The total pattern is held to be innate, the inner drives being under hormonal control.—C. M. Louttit.

6381. Van Den Berg, J. H. The human body and the significance of human movement. *Phil. phenom. Res.*, 1952, 13, 159-183.—The significance of human movement is analyzed within a phenomenological framework. It is held that movement derives significance from the way in which the body replies with a certain attitude to the manifold appeal of the external world, from the way in which the hidden, inner self is revealed in movement, and through the modification which movement undergoes when it takes place under the regard of another person.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

6382. Williams, Griffith W. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) Difficulty in dehypnotizing. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 3-12.—A series of instances of difficult dehypnotization from the experience of experimenters and therapists is presented and then discussed with reference to 3 aspects: (1) their behavioral characteristics, (2) their dynamics so far as these could be ascertained, and (3) the methods used to deal with them. 24 references.—E. G. Aiken.

#### COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

6383. Anastasi, Anne. (Fordham U., New York.) Individual differences. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 137-156.—Literature on differential psychology, defined to include test development and construction as well as individual and group differences, for the year ending May 1, 1952, is reviewed under the major headings: test construction and evaluation, factor analysis, conditions related to individual differences, extreme deviates, and group (sex, socioeconomic, ethnic) differences. 139-item bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

6384. Bush, K. W. Zur experimentellen Grundlegung der Jungschen Traumanalyse. (On the laying of an experimental foundation of Jung's dream analysis.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1952, 11, 282-295.—Plate IX of the Rorschach test was illuminated in a dark room for 5 seconds 200 times with 15-second dark intervals during which the subjects were required to report what they had seen. After some initial resistance and signs of annoyance the subjects fell into a state of half-sleep filled with dream-like episodes. As compared with the responses under normal conditions a majority of the experimental responses represented a reversal. Such a result is regarded as a confirmation of Jung's theory of the compensatory attitude of the unconscious in respect to the conscious. The principle of figure-ground and its reversals is utilized in the

interpretation of the results. French and English summaries.—K. F. Muensinger.

6385. Beigel, Hugo B. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Hypnosis as an instrument in psychological experimentation. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 13-17.—It is held that there are several problems which offer no point of attack unless hypnosis is used and several others which, in view of their complexity, cannot be effectually approached by the classic method of experimentation. Specifically mentioned are the areas of thinking, learning, perception, apperception, imagination, and emotion.—E. G. Aiken.

6386. Brunot, Henriette. Le rire sur les planches 1952. (Laughter on the stage in 1952.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 675-683.—"What makes the people laugh in 1952; can we find in it the echo of our anguish?" A study of the vaudeville acts in several French night clubs in Paris leads the author to answer the question in the affirmative. The two main topics of jokes are politics and sex and in each one can be found the "echo of our anguish."—G. Besnard.

6387. Choisy, Maryse. L'angoisse du rire. (Anguish of laughter.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 641-656.—The hypothesis is advanced that laughter is a defense mechanism against anguish. The theories of Bergson, Freud, Lalo, and Baudelaire are briefly reviewed in terms of the hypothesis. If the hypothesis is correct, each comical situation should show the liberation of a fundamental anguish. An analysis of each category of a psychoanalytical classification of comical stories tends to support the hypothesis.—G. Besnard.

6388. Greenson, Ralph R. On boredom. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 7-21.—People with strong oral fixations are particularly predisposed to boredom. In boredom there is longing for lost satisfactions as in depression and a feeling of emptiness as in apathy. The emptiness in boredom is due to the repression of forbidden instinctual aims and objects along with inhibition in imagination. The defenses in boredom are against affects rather than memories. 22 references.—D. Prager.

6389. Guillemain, Bernard. Le rire et les réves. (Laughter and dreams.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 689-691.—Psychoanalytic literature has many examples of dreams but very few are comical in nature. The study of a comical dream leads to the following thesis: the basis of laughter is always anguish but laughter is only a vehicle for therapy and not a therapeutic process in itself. Laughter is "the only sane perversion."—G. Besnard.

6390. Kretschmer, Wolfgang. Die Meditation als Prinzip der Lebensgestaltung. (Meditation as a principle of life configuration.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde Prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1953, 5, 20-23.—Meditation is introjected experience as well as one of the basic relationships man has with himself. Both capitalism and dictatorial state materialism are—in the author's opinion—inimical to meditation. Under the stress of modern living it is difficult to depart

from the stream of activity in order to engage in contemplation. Under present conditions the church offers the best opportunity for meditation.—*T. C. Kahn.*

6391. Logre,—. *L'aspect neuro-végétatif du rire.* (The neuro-vegetative aspect of laughter.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 657-664.—A brief psycho-physiological study of the act of smiling is followed by a study of laughter showing in part the behavioral differences between the two acts. The physiological aspects of laughter are analyzed in terms of the theories of Bergson, Freud, and Baudelaire. Laughter appears to be a "psycho-physiological decompression," a liberation of a nervous tension.—*G. Besnard.*

6392. Salzi, Pierre. *Le rire comme jouissance d'art.* (Laughter as enjoyment of art.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 684-688.—3 of the many theories of laughter, those of Bergson, Lalo, and Freud, are briefly reviewed. Though none of these theories fully explains the act of laughter, the conclusion drawn from an integration of the three theories is that laughter is "an initiation to the catharsis which is started by a work of art."—*G. Besnard.*

6393. Sherriffs, A. C., & Jarrett, R. F. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Sex differences in attitudes about sex differences.* *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 161-168.—A 58-item disguised test of stereotypes of behavior commonly assigned to either men or women was built up, with 17 items usually assumed to be masculine, 17 feminine, and 24 presumably indecisive. Actually, ratings turned out surprisingly close to these common stereotypes, with the following additional observations: there was remarkable agreement between men and women in ratings, and women gave more extreme values. Even the 24 "neutral" items failed to be so rated; therefore the authors suggest that there must be few behaviors which are not definitely attributed to either one sex or the other.—*R. W. Husband.*

6394. Suttie, Ian D. *The origins of love and hate.* New York: Julian Press, 1952. iii, 275 p. \$4.00.—The American edition of this title originally published in England in 1935 (see 10: 1850) contains a new introduction by Ashley Montagu.

6395. Victoroff, D. *Sociologie du rire et psychanalyse.* (Sociology of laughter and psychoanalysis.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 665-674.—The feud between sociology and psychoanalysis has abated and a new spirit of cooperation has arisen. Psychoanalysis concepts can be applied to the understanding of social psychology particularly in the area of cliches and laughter. Two types of laughter can be distinguished: spontaneous laughter and stereotyped laughter. The last type offers a fruitful field for the study of social laughter. Certain Freudian concepts can be applied to the sociological study of laughter. Laughter can perform a true social therapy. A sociological study of this therapy in the light of psychoanalysis concepts should prove very interesting.—*G. Besnard.*

#### LEARNING & MEMORY

6396. Elsasser, Walter M. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) *A reformulation of Bergson's theory of memory.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1953, 20, 7-21.—Memory is not to be explained in terms of storage devices of any kind but rather in terms of persisting pulse patterns. A "... reverberatory pattern in the brain tends to reproduce the features of other reverberatory patterns that have previously existed in the same brain."—*H. Ruja.*

6397. Fitts, Paul M., & Simon, Charles W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Some relations between stimulus patterns and performance in a continuous dual pursuit task.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 428-436.—Vertical versus horizontal instrument dial alignment and 5 different positions of 5 instrument pointers; 9 and 12 o'clock pointer positions in relation to horizontal and vertical alignment, and the effect of a prolonged learning period on pointer position differences; and performance with instrument separations of 4, 8, 12, and 16 inches were investigated. In general, optimum performance resulted with minimum instrument separation and horizontal pointer alignment. 19 references.—*F. A. Muckler.*

6398. Grice, G. Robert, & Reynolds, Bradley. *Effect of varying amounts of rest on conventional and bilateral transfer "reminiscence."* *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-42, 6 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.* (see 27: 4937).

6399. Katz, David. *Der soziopsychologische Faktor als Organisator unseres Gedächtnisses.* (The sociopsychological factor as organizer of our memory.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1952, 11, 252-265.—Memory is largely determined by the relation of a person to his social environment. The companions which people his inner world are markedly differentiated and arouse different associations. The most important factor in shaping the memory of experiences is the degree of intimacy between persons. In old age this socio-psychological factor becomes weaker probably because memory is taxed too heavily with a "companion load" or because older people are less interested in their fellow human beings than younger ones. French and English summaries.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

6400. Lewis, Donald J. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) *Partial reinforcement in a gambling situation.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 447-450.—95 children pushed one of four buttons after which they received or lost toys on the basis of various reinforcement schedules. One group (25 S's) was given continuous reinforcement, the second group (25 S's) 50% reinforcement, the third group (25 S's) 60% reinforcement, and the fourth group (20 S's) no reinforcement. The 2 partially reinforced groups were significantly more resistant to extinction than the continuously reinforced group. There was no difference in resistance to extinction

between the continuously reinforced group and the non-reinforced group.—*F. A. Muckler.*

6401. Logan, Frank A. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) The role of delay of reinforcement in determining reaction potential. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 393-399.—40 rats were trained to respond to two bars, one followed by reinforcement after 1 sec., and the other after 5 sec. After 80 trials, the delays of reinforcement were reversed for half the *Ss*. After an additional 64 trials to each bar, the delays of reinforcement were also reversed for the control group. The groups showed a "comparable" reversal of originally learned bar preference and response speeds. "These findings were taken as inconsistent with Hull's original formulation in which time of delay of reinforcement was assumed to determine the maximum to which habit strength could grow." Implications for Hull's more recent postulate systems are discussed.—*J. A. Muckler.*

6402. Murray, Elwood. (*U. Denver, Colo.*) Some semantic aspects of memory. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 83-84.—Abstract.

6403. Noble, Clyde E. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) The role of stimulus meaning (*m*) in serial verbal learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 437-446.—Performance, reminiscence, and serial position effects in serial verbal learning were studied as functions of stimulus meaning. Using the serial anticipation procedure and a memory drum, 72 subjects learned 3 lists of 12 words. The lists represented low, medium, and high *m*-values on a previously developed scale of meaning. A set of 12 colors served for a 2-minute rest period activity of color naming. Learning difficulty was found to be a decreasing exponential function of the *m*-value. Serial position errors showed a perfect inverse relationship with the *m*-value. While no reminiscence resulted from the introduction of the rest period, serial position errors decreased from all lists with greatest savings for the list of low *m*-value. 34 references.—*F. A. Muckler.*

6404. North, Alvin J. (*Southern Methodist U., Dallas, Tex.*, & Leedy, Herbert B. Discrimination of stimuli having two critical components when one component varies more frequently than the other. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 400-407.—50 women subjects learned 9 paired associates. "Each stimulus had an inner and an outer component, each of which had three values. In Cond. I values of the outer component were held constant over blocks of 12 trials while the inner component varied each trial. In Cond. II this relationship was reversed." Analysis of intrusions during test trials where both components were varied equally showed "that values of the stimulus component varied most frequently in training are better discriminated than values of the component less frequently varied."—*J. A. Muckler.*

6405. Seward, John P., & Handlon, Joseph H. The effect of satiation on the use of habit. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 81, 259-272.—"After adaptation to a spatial discrimination box 28 rats were satiated

for food and water and given an initial test for position preference. Two groups were matched on the basis of this test and given four forced trials a day, two to each side, for 10 days under thirst. Group E found water on its nonpreferred side only; Group C found none on either side. In a second position preference test identical with the first, E rats were found to have shifted toward the non-preferred side significantly more than their matched controls. This result, together with supplementary data on running times, was interpreted in terms of reinforcement theory."—*Z. Luria.*

6406. Underwood, Benton J. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Learning. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 31-58.—Literature on learning for the year ending May 1, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: motivation and reinforcement, generalization, reactive inhibition, extinction, rote learning, transfer, selective retention, and thinking. 103-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6407. Wenzl, Aloys. Erinnerungsarbeit bei erschwerter Wortfindung und das Problem des Unterbewussten. (Difficulties in word-recall and the problem of the unconscious.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 108-116.—By what mediating responses does a word originally unavailable for recall emerge into awareness? Three types of approximate response occurring during the effort to recall are described: (1) fragments of the inaccessible word; (2) a feeling of the sound-gestalt of the word, or other general qualities; (3) concepts based on syllables of the word, or on meanings suggested by the word at higher abstraction levels. These intervening responses suggest that our model of personality must take into account such processes of orientation ordinarily beneath the level of awareness.—*E. W. Eng.*

(See also abstract 6836)

#### THINKING & IMAGINATION

6408. Benedetti, David T. (*U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.*) The influence of freedom of choice upon mechanization in problem-solving. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 77-78.—Abstract.

6409. Feldman, Sandor. Contributions to the interpretation of a typical dream: finding money. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 663-667.—The money found consists of coins only. The coins or their substitutes represent the denial of death, but also the indestructible, repressed, infantile desires. Coins, unlike bills, are regarded as imperishable. In the dream one rediscovers these repressed desires buried in the sand (unconscious) with joyful excitement and the feeling there must be more and more.—*D. Prager.*

6410. Grant, David A., & Curran, Joan F. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Relative difficulty of number, form, and color concepts of a Weigl-type problem using unsystematic number cards. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 408-413.—A repetition of a previous experiment with the purpose of reducing the "spatial

characteristics of the number concept in the earlier study." In terms of total correct scores, perseverative and non-perseverative errors, color sorting was more difficult than number and form, the latter two being approximately equal. However, number sorting was initially most difficult "but became progressively easier." In addition, number sorting showed continued and "marked perseveration as compared with the other abstract responses, particularly in the later stages of the experiment."—F. A. Muckler.

6411. Greenman, Martin A. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) A Whiteheadian theory of meaning. *Phil. Sci.*, 1953, 20, 31-41.—Meaning for Whitehead is an instance of "feeling." More specifically, meanings are propositional feelings. "A propositional feeling is one in which a given real possibility is *felt*: and this feeling is analysable in terms of (1) its initial data, (2) the mode of feeling those data, (3) the objective datum yielded by the prehension of the initial data, and (4) the mode of entertaining the proposition which occurs as the objective datum of the propositional feeling."—H. Ruja.

6412. Guilford, J. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Some recent findings on thinking abilities and their implications. *Inform. Bull.*, 1952, 3(3), 48-61.—Recent findings in a continuing study of aptitudes of high-level personnel are presented in a survey of the nature of thinking. Factor analysis is the main technique for approaching reasoning, creative, evaluative, and planning abilities.—R. Tyson.

6413. Hall, Calvin S. The meaning of dreams. New York: Harper, 1953. 244 p. \$3.00.—A large scale study concerning the meaning of dreams. Approximately 10,000 dreams of people of all ages and professions are analyzed. The thesis is propounded that dreams are the embodiment of the person's whole personality; that they deal with inner problems that the person is facing. Dreams are creative and may be used as starting points for creative thinking about these inner problems. The symbolic nature of dreams is accepted, the symbolism, however, being a purely personal one.—J. A. Stern.

6414. Hall, Calvin S. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) What dreams tell us about man. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1953, 3(30), 34-38.—The function of dreams is to reveal, not to conceal, what is in a person's mind. Dreams reveal the person's self-conceptions, his conceptions of other people and of the world, as well as his own impulses and conflicts. As a person comes to pay attention to his dream-life he is better able to understand his personal problems and learn from this how to proceed in working toward solutions.—P. E. Johnson.

6415. Husén, Torsten. Studier rörande de eide-tiska bildernas fenomenologi, II. (Studies dealing with the phenomenology of eidetic imagery, II.) *Lunds Universitets Årskrift*, 1952, 48(4), 85 p.—The importance of the mental set of the experimental

subject and the nature of the eidetic condition are discussed, followed by a survey of the experimental methods used by various investigators of eidetic imagery such as: Urbantschitsch, Jaensch and Kron, together with critical comments by Schroff, Schwab, Kiesow and Kaffka. In part 2 of this work, the author presents a phenomenological and functional analysis of eidetic imagery. The phenomenological characteristics include: clearness, intensity, color, duration, etc.; functional characteristics include: the speed and manner of the impression, plasticity, displacement in space, etc. 116-item bibliography.—A. Tejler.

6416. Moursy, E. M. The hierarchical organization of cognitive levels. *Brit. J. Psychol. Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 151-180.—A decisive verification the "hierarchical structure," "unitary abilities," or "undifferentiated complex" hypotheses was sought. A set of 20 tests was employed, each constructed so that its results would depend, as far as possible, on the activities of a single cognitive level only. They were then applied to 166 boys, aged 10 to 11 years. A comparison of the various factorial analysis procedures indicates that the method of subdivided group factors is by far the most appropriate for such researches. It was concluded that Burt's hypothesis of a hierarchical structure is fully confirmed.—G. C. Carter.

6417. Pemberton, Carol. (U. Delaware, Newark.) The closure factors related to other cognitive processes. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 267-288.—Data on the closure factors were treated factorially and 8 first-order factors were revealed: speed of closure, flexibility of closure, verbal closure, word fluency, reasoning, perceptual speed, first space factor, speed of handwriting. Second order factors, tentatively designated, were: analytical ability, synthetic ability, speed of perception, word fluency. 20 references.—M. O. Wilson.

6418. Serra, Mary C. (Illinois State Normal U., Normal.) How to develop concepts and their verbal representations. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1953, 53, 275-285.—The article discusses the research in this area and shows how it indicates that concepts are better developed when certain conditions are present: (1) provision for a wide range of experiences, both vicarious and direct; (2) careful instruction in word meanings, with higher-level concepts related to lower-level ones; and (3) the use of multiple meanings of words to provide a means of developing concepts based on vicarious experiences. 34 references.—S. M. Amatora.

6419. Short, P. L. The objective study of mental imagery. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 111.—Abstract.

6420. Valagin, Aline. Der Traum. (The dream.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 497-499.—The author describes her dream of a young man called, "Tomorrow." This dream figure inspires hope of rebirth and eternity—until it occurred to her that the name may be a pseudonym.—T. C. Kahn.

## INTELLIGENCE

6421. Bhatia, C. M. Mental survey of a village. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 111-113.—The intelligence of illiterate boys between the ages of 11 and 16 was investigated, in the village of Annanpura, with a population of 400. Out of 50 boys, half had never been to school. To 23 of these a battery of performance tests was administered in 1947. I.Q.'s ranged from 70 to 120 with a median of over 90. Evidently those who are superior should be helped and encouraged to obtain suitable education.—*G. E. Bird.*

6422. Duncan, Otis Dudley. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Is the intelligence of the general population declining? *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 401-407.—Two principal types of evidence have been drawn upon to support the thesis that intelligence of the population is declining: differential fertility according to socio-economic status and the inverse correlation of family size and intelligence. The author reviews the argument and raises questions on critical issues, such as the cultural bias in intelligence tests, recent re-examination of the relationship between fertility and family size, the genetic mechanism for transmission of intellectual capacity, and the existence of evidence directly contradicting the thesis.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

6423. Stenquist, John L., & Lorge, Irving. Implications of *Intelligence and cultural differences*; as seen by a test-user; as seen by a test-maker. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1951, 54, 184-193.—Following an introduction by Lorge, Stenquist deals with the question as to whether or not intelligence tests are unfair to children of low level culture, and calls for a broadening of educational aims and objectives. As the school is the epitome of our culture, tests should be the epitome of the schools. Lorge discusses *Intelligence and Cultural Differences* by Kenneth Eells, *et al.*, pointing out the fact that the authors have reinstated an interest in the question of the relation between status and intellect, concluding that the current test-maker should make the test-user aware that intelligence and measurement of social status are related.—*G. E. Bird.*

## PERSONALITY

6424. Alexander, Theron. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Certain characteristics of the self as related to affection. *Child Develpm.*, 1951, 22, 285-290.—A projective test was administered to 25 teachers. Data were analyzed for 4 characteristics of self which have been found to prevent affectionate interchange. On the basis of this analysis, the subjects were rated on a 3-point scale for the degree to which they would show affection. By comparison of the raw scores on the rating scales it was possible to verify the findings from the projective data with the observation data. Agreement between ratings from the projective data and those from the observation data was above chance at the .01 level of significance.—*S. M. Amalora.*

6425. Bronfenbrenner, Urie. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Personality. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 157-182.—Literature on personality for the year ending May, 1952 is reviewed. The first of two sections deals with personality theory. The second section on research includes headings: behavior in a situation, needs versus environmental pressures, perceptual defense, and character structure and development. 182-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6426. Cohen, F. Psychological characteristics of the second child as compared with the first. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 79-84.—The second-born child was found to be superior in intelligence, less neurotic and introverted, more humorous and more musical and cinema-loving than the first-born. These conditions may be affected by the social and economic status, the newness and inexperience of parental relations, and the arrival of new children, with the need of defense and recourse to compensations. If these findings are general, parents should prepare the first child for an easier transition for his place in society.—*G. E. Bird.*

6427. Inkeles, Alex. Some sociological observations on culture and personality studies. In *Kluckhohn, Clyde, et al., Personality . . .*, (see 27: 6429). 577-592.—Studies in "culture and personality" in general neglect interrelations between personality and social structure. In this essay the author examines this lack with consideration of 4 major foci: (1) the study of socio-cultural influences reflected in the individual personality, (2) the delineation of group regularities in personality in the populations of given societies, (3) specification of the causal factors accounting for observed group regularities in personality, and (4) specification of the interrelations between the social system and observed group regularities in personality. 36 references.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6428. Jacobi, Jolande. Über das kompensatorische Verhältnis von Intra- und Extraversion. (The compensatory relation of intra- and extraversion.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1952, 11, 308-310.—In order to understand Jung's typology properly one must keep in mind that it is based on a dynamic concept of the psyche in which both forms, extraversion and intraversion, exist side by side and stand in a compensatory relation to each other. If one characterizes a person as extravert it only means that he exhibits mostly extravert traits in his conscious behavior and that his unconscious will have largely introvert characteristics, and vice versa.—*K. F. Muenssinger.*

6429. Kluckhohn, Clyde; Murray, Henry A., & Schneider, David M. (Eds.) *Personality in nature, society, and culture*. (2nd ed.) New York: Knopf, 1953. xxv, 701, xv p. \$5.75 text; \$7.50 trade.—The revised edition of this anthology follows the same pattern as the first edition (see 23: 110) with some of the chapters being revised, 5 omitted, and 12 new ones included. The chapters are reprinted papers except 2 which were prepared for this volume by

Alex Inkeles (see 27: 6427) and R. A. Bauer (see 27: 6493) and are abstracted in this issue as indicated.—C. M. Louttit.

6430. Krishnan, B. Order of birth and temperament. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 85-87.—A temperamental index was calculated for 650 male students in two colleges of Mysore. Two thirds of the first-born were cyclo-schizothymes and the rest were equally divided into cyclothymes and schizothymes. The second-born had a leaning toward the schizothymic, the middle and the last born toward the cyclothymic temperament.—G. E. Bird.

6431. Lee, Marilyn C. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Relationship of masculinity-femininity to tests of mechanical and clerical abilities. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 377-380.—102 male and 72 female students in psychology at the University of Minnesota were given a battery of 3 tests: the Bennett, Form AA, the Minnesota Clerical, and the Terman-Miles Attitude-Interest Analysis Test, Form B. Results showed that men as a group perform significantly better than women on the Bennett, while women are significantly better than men on the clerical test. For a mixed-sex group, the Bennett Mechanical test predicts Terman-Miles M-F as well as or better than it does most mechanical criteria.—W. H. Osterberg.

6432. Odier, Charles. *Insécurité et troubles du caractère*. (Insecurity and character difficulties.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1952, 11, 295-308.—Character difficulties result from certain mental structures which originate in the inability of early childhood to distinguish between within and without, or subject and object. If the child does not succeed in establishing security in himself the ground is laid for later disturbances arising out of situations provocative of feelings of insecurity. This analysis forms the basis of four types of character: the aggressive-active, the anxious-passive, the positive-loving, and the masochistic. German and English summaries.—K. F. Muensinger.

6433. Reich, Annie. Narcissistic object choice in women. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 22-44.—The ego ideal is based on a narcissistic identification with the parent seen in an infantile glorified way. Becoming aware of sex differences may lead to regressive renewal of narcissistic ego ideals. The externalization of such an ego ideal and its fusion with a love object represents a form of narcissistic object choice in women. Idealization and identification with the idealized object may represent the only available form of substitution for the lacking ability to form object relationships.—D. Prager.

6434. Schachter, M., & Chatenet, H. Nouvelle contribution à l'étude du test de Rorschach chez des jumeaux. (New contribution to the study of the Rorschach test in twins.) *Acta Genet. med. Gemellolog.*, 1953, 2, 69-86.—Rorschach studies on 23 mono- and 7 dizygotic pairs of twins emphasize the distinct and original personality of each twin,

regardless of the hereditary identity of the monozygotic pairs. For Ro-factors the environment appears to play a dominant part to the constitution.—G. C. Schwesinger.

#### AESTHETICS

6435. Choisy, Maryse. *Le problème de la création*. (The problem of creation.) *Psyché*, 1952, 7, 705-729.—A psycho-esthetic rhetorical analysis of artistic creation. Even though Freud has warned against it, too often the psychoanalyst sees in a work of art "only a collection of symptoms" and in the artist "a neurotic." Creation, however, is more than measurements, statistics, etc.; it must be interpreted in terms of the final goal, in terms of the soul. "To create is to give life," and an analysis of creation must encompass not only the scientific aspects of creation, but also the esthetic aspects and the personal drives, needs of the artist.—G. Besnard.

6436. Crannell, C. W. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) The validity of certain measures of art appreciation in relation to a drawing task. *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 131-142.—The Meier and the Graves art tests were given to over 100 students taking experimental psychology, and results were compared to a 20-minute time limit drawing of a statue of an elephant. Student judgments correlated .59 and .45 with the two test scores; that of recognized experts .37 and .17. Thus, appreciation and performance are fairly well related.—R. W. Husband.

6437. Granger, G. W. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Area balance in color harmony: an experimental study. *Science*, 1953, 117, 59-61.—A "small-scale preliminary investigation" of "the most pleasing balance" achieved when two areas in a design differ in color saturation and area. Subjects' (20) preferences showed high agreement; the prediction of relative area as a function of chroma and value, as given in two quantitative hypotheses for this relationship, was better in the case of Munsell's empirical "rule" (in a balanced color design, area should vary inversely as the product of chroma and value) than in the case of Moon and Spencer's purely deductively derived formula.—B. R. Fisher.

#### DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

6438. Havighurst, Robert J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Human development and education*. New York: Longmans, Green, 1953. ix, 338 p. \$4.00.—Theoretical and applied aspects of the concept of the developmental tasks are discussed in terms of the nature of the task, its biological, psychological and cultural bases, as well as the educational implications for the individual. Part 1 deals with the period of Infancy and Early Childhood. Parts 2 and 3 consider the developmental task as objectives of education, and present behavioral descriptions of success and failure in the developmental tasks of middle childhood and adolescence. Part 4 discusses adulthood and old age, and Part 5 describes an empirical test of some of the hypotheses about

developmental tasks, including a set of rating scales for estimating the achievement of developmental tasks at ages 10, 13, and 16.—E. L. Gaier.

6439. Lundström, R. Rubella during pregnancy: its effect on perinatal mortality, the incidence of congenital abnormalities, and immaturity. *Acta paediatr. Stockh.*, 1952, 41, 583-594.—17% of 1067 cases of rubella during pregnancy resulted in stillbirth, neonatal death, abnormalities (anatomical), and immaturity as compared to 6% of a control series. Women who had earlier suffered from rubella and who were exposed to the virus during the first four months of pregnancy but did not contract rubella, showed a higher incidence of abnormal fetuses than a control group. Women who had not had rubella but were in contact with rubella during pregnancy but did not contract the disease showed no significant fetal differences from the control group. After the 5th month of pregnancy, neither an attack of rubella nor exposure to infection without contracting it results in any significant difference from the control series.—D. Prager.

(See also abstract 6308)

#### CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

6440. Aepli, Ernst. *Neues Bild der Welt*. (A new view of the world.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 496-497.—Every child recreates the world by means of his own interaction with the environment. In that sense his view of the world is unique.—T. C. Kahn.

6441. Ames, Louise Bates. The sense of self of nursery school children as manifested by their verbal behavior. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 81, 193-232.—From 50 to 75 subjects were observed during the course of each of two school years. Subjects were preschool children for the most part from upper middle class families, of average intelligence, and most in the superior or very superior categories, and for the most part "normal" children. A developmental picture of the child's sense of self as it changes with age is described.—Z. Luria.

6442. Baumgarten, Franziska, & Tramer, M. *Kinderzeichnungen in vergleichend psychologischer Beleuchtung*. (The drawings of children in the light of comparative psychology.) (2nd ed.) Bern: A. Francke, 1952. 64 p. 8.50 Swiss fr.—Drawings were obtained from 207 Serbian children, 5 to 12 years of age, living in Swiss refugee camps in 1942. The children were asked to draw (1) a human figure; (2) something from the imagination; and (3) something from the homeland. The 784 drawings were examined in comparison with Swiss and American norms. Evidences of aggressiveness, hostility, or other disturbances of social adjustment due to war experiences were not observed in the drawings. 57 illustrations.—C. McCollough.

6443. Biber, Barbara; Murphy, Lois B., Woodcock, Louise P., & Black, Irma S. *Life and ways of the seven-to-eight year old*. New York: Basic Books, 1952. 658 p. \$4.50.—This is a second

printing of "Child Life in School" (see 16: 4569). It is an investigation of ten boys and girls using the techniques of the psychologist, the sociologist and the teacher to study the children's actions, their capacities in group work and in individual situations, both in the classroom and at play. The study includes skills and attitudes in school experiences, social relations, behavior in experimental situations such as performance tests and problem-solving situations, play situations, and the Rorschach test. Summaries and conclusions for each child are given. This is followed by conclusions and implications for education in general as it pertains to the seven-year-old.—S. M. Amatora.

6444. Brown, Lillian Penn; Gates, Helen D., Nolder, Evangeline L., & Van Fleet, Barbara. Personality characteristics of exceptional children and of their mothers. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 286-290.—31 exceptional children and their mothers were given the California Test of Personality, and their scores analyzed. While the mothers tended to be better adjusted than the children generally, there were highly significant differences on certain areas. These are given in detail, and their implications noted.—S. M. Amatora.

6445. Busemann, Adolf. *Prolegomena zu einer Theorie der menschlichen Jugend vom psychologischen Standpunkt aus*. (Prolegomena to a psychological theory of childhood and adolescence.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 97-107.—The use of "development" as a basic concept in child and adolescent psychology is criticized for its misleading biological implication of a relatively fixed ontogeny. The "emergence" of a person is radically conditioned by the character and sequence of the growing child's experiences. A theory of human childhood and adolescence must accordingly be based on "a thoroughgoing analysis of the 'character-forming' and 'shaping influences' of family and school."—E. W. Eng.

6446. Cohn, Ruth C. *Infancy*. In Brower, D. & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 331-343.—Multidisciplinary approaches to study of infancy, the period from birth to the middle of the third year, are surveyed. The current consensus of opinion appears to be that "psychodynamic processes are powerful within the limits of constitutional, maturational processes." 97 references.—H. P. David.

6447. Cooke, Robert E. (Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) The behavioral response of infants to heat stress. *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1952, 24, 334-340.—6 infants ranging in age from 14 to 231 days were placed on a self-regulatory feeding schedule in environmental temperatures of 81° and 91° F. At each feeding, water was offered until repeatedly rejected, and then a milk mixture containing .80 Calories per cc. was substituted. Caloric intake per kg. per day averaged 120 at 81°, and 105 at 91°. A converse difference in water intake kept average total fluid intake remarkably constant despite the

temperature change. Changes in intake with change in temperature were smaller in younger infants, but increased later in the same infants. All infants extended their limbs widely at the higher temperature. Heat stress elicited no change in sleep pattern or duration, in gastric motility, or in rectal temperature.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

6448. Fromme, Allan. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Adolescence. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 369-372.—An overview of recent studies in the area of adolescence is suggestive of a shift in attitude from the storm-and-stress theory to a more dynamic understanding of biological and social developmental problems, which typically but not necessarily occur during the second decade of life. 30 references.—*H. P. David.*

6449. Gilliland, A. R. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Socio-economic status and race as factors in infant intelligence test scores. *Child Develpm.*, 1951, 22, 271-273.—Babies 6 to 12 weeks of age and of similar socio-economic background were compared on the basis of their being reared at home or in an institution; home babies were superior in I.Q. by 5 points. 3 studies compared infants rated high versus low on mid-parent socio-economic status. All 3 studies showed the mean I.Q. for Negroes to be as high or slightly higher than that of white children of the same age. The author concludes that below 36 weeks of age the socio-economic status of parents has no demonstrable influence in the intelligence test scores on the infants of this study.—*S. M. Amatora.*

6450. Hanley, Charles. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Physique and reputation of junior high school boys. *Child Develpm.*, 1951, 22, 247-260.—Two groups of boys age 16-20 yrs. were studied to determine whether correlations between their junior high school Reputation Test scores and components of their mature somatypes were in agreement with the findings of an earlier study by Sheldon. The results in general showed associations between physique and reputation which seemed congruent with Sheldon's hypotheses in so far as the kinds of relationships are concerned, but the relationships are far less than those of the earlier study.—*S. M. Amatora.*

6451. Harris, Dale B. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Child psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 1-30.—Literature on child psychology for the year ending in May 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: theory, infant behavior, perception, physical growth, intelligence, communication, social behavior, attitudes, interests, and personality. 160-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6452. Horton, Frank H., Lubchenco, Lula O., & Gordon, Harry H. (*U. Colorado Sch. Med., Denver.*) Self-regulatory feeding in a premature nursery. *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1952, 24, 263-272.—20 premature infants, averaging 1.90 kg. and 17 days of age at the beginning of observations, were fed a low fat, high protein mixture on a self-regulatory feeding regime. Hunger was recognized by sucking on the fists, excessive movement, and crying. The mean daily

weight gain of 30.0 g. compares satisfactorily with customary standards. "Psychological benefit should accrue for those infants deprived of an opportunity to suckle from their mothers." Causes of failure of self-regulatory feeding, including "inadequate hunger," are illustrated in 5 case reports.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

6453. Jacobi, Jolande. Das Kind wird ein Ich. (The development of ego with children.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 106-116.—The process of ego development is analyzed especially from the angle of home environment. Stability, consistency, freedom from authoritarianism and objectivity are considered to be the main factors in developing healthy ego.—*M. H. Nagy.*

6454. Jeffre Isch, Maria. Fantasied mother-child interaction in doll play. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 81, 233-258.—33 children ranging in age from 40 to 65 months were observed in a controlled play and doll play situation. Special attention is given to behavior relevant to the mother-child relationship. Consistency of child behavior, reliability of the observations, direction and recipients of aggression in play, and correlation of child and mother behavior are given. 21 references.—*Z. Luria.*

6455. Kadis, Asya L. (*Inst. for Psychother., New York.*) Latency period. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 361-368.—The current trend in research within the latency period appears to be indicative of "an increasing rapprochement between the descriptive, developmental and the more dynamically oriented authors." Children are viewed within their own milieu where changes in motor, intellectual, sexual, and social behavior may be observed more appropriately. 39 references.—*H. P. David.*

6456. McCarthy, Dorothea. (*Fordham U., New York.*) Some possible explanations of sex differences in language development and disorders. *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 155-160.—Studies have universally shown that boys are behind girls in language development, and later develop more cases of both stuttering and reading disabilities. Hypotheses to account for these two observations are: boys play out more and engage in games of less conversation-producing value, and boys enter school feeling rejected and less secure, and less identified with either parent's language than does the girl with her mother's. The reviewer rejects any innate endowment hypothesis in favor of these environmental arguments.—*R. W. Husband.*

6457. Meredith, Howard V., & Sherbina, Paul R. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) Body form in childhood: ratios quantitatively describing three slender-to-stoaty continua on girls four to eight years of age. *Child Develpm.*, 1951, 22, 275-283.—The subjects for this study were 170 girls in the experimental pre-school laboratory or elementary school. Using 3 indices, the authors made analyses pertaining to the 5 consecutive annual ages from 4 years to 8 years. Central tendency values indicate the girls become

more slender in body-stem over the age period of 4 to 7, and more slender in upper and lower extremities over the entire age period investigated. Correlations revealed a low association between the stem and lower limb indices, an association slightly higher between the stem and upper limb indices, and a moderate association between the indices for upper and lower limbs.—*S. M. Amatora*.

6458. Mohr, George J. *When children face crises*. Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, 1952. 49 p. 40¢.—The following crises and their emotional effects are discussed by the author: death and illness that strike families; families broken by separation or divorce; and war which may threaten the world for many more years to come. Each is dealt with in a separate section and many helpful examples are given.—*Publisher*.

6459. Rickman, John. (Ed.) *On the bringing up of children*. New York: Robert Brunner, 1952. xvii, 243 p. \$3.00.—A series of lectures, originally published in England in 1936 (see 10: 4309), discussing the contributions of psychoanalysis to child rearing. Chapters by Ella F. Sharpe, Melanie Klein, Merell P. Middlemore, Nina Searl, and Susan Isaacs. New preface and postscript by Melanie Klein.—*A. O. Ross*.

6460. Rosen, Sidney. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor*) *Effects of emotional disturbance on social skills*. *Counseling*, 1952, 10(6-7), 1; 6-7.—This is a description of the use of case history material to predict and generalize concerning the behavior of a group of boys at camp. In general, boys with histories of maladjustment were less effective in working with others on a skillful social level than were boys whose histories showed a less degree of maladjustment. The author considers that extensive case histories are valuable in predicting behavior. Applications of the findings to goals in effective guidance are considered.—*F. Costin*.

6461. Schacht, Joachim. *Der Urkonflikt*. (The primary conflict.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 487-493.—Although a child can distinguish between his mother and father physically he may never—even as an adult—distinguish between them psychically. This has grave consequences to our culture. The male's struggle in a bio-maternal world schema must be viewed as his primary conflict.—*T. C. Kahn*.

6462. Weisskopf-Joelson, Edith A. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) *Early childhood*. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 344-360.—Progress in child psychology during the past six years reflects a trend toward the multi-disciplinary approach, stressing cultural environment, parent-child interaction, ego functions, etc. On the whole, the pendulum appears to be swinging away from "modern," permissive ideas in child training toward more disciplined and restrictive attitudes. 91 references.—*H. P. David*.

6463. Weniger, Erich. *Pädagogische Thesen zur Situation der Jugend*. (*Jugendplan und Leistungs-*

*steigerung*.) (Educational theses about the youth situation. (Youth plan and intensification of achievement.)) *Sammlung*, 1952, 7, 512-517.—8 theses for the rebuilding of youth are presented. Their main theme is the education of young people for their future task within the nation and their inclusion in the intellectual life of the nation.—*M. J. Stanford*.

6464. Winstel, Beulah. (*Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.*) The use of a controlled play situation in determining certain effects of maternal attitudes on children. *Child Devolpm.*, 1951, 22, 299-311.—Subjects for this study were 20 children, 4 and 5 years old. 10 of the children lived in their own homes, and attended a private nursery school. The others were evenly divided between an orphanage and an emergency placement center. The author concludes that experiments bring forth patterns and information indicative of the child's environment and attitude. She also concludes that totally rejected children exhibit more overt expression of anti-social and hostile behavior than those living with their parents.—*S. M. Amatora*.

6465. Witty, Paul. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) *Children's interest in comics, radio, motion pictures and TV*. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 138-147.—Summaries are presented of a number of studies on children's activities and interests in connection with several mass communication media. In 1950 and 1951 TV was preferred over radio at all school ages; also movie attendance and reading were reduced. Educational implications of these media are pointed out and suggestions for utilizing the child's interest are made.—*C. M. Louitt*.

6466. Wolf, Kathleen L. *Growing up and its price in three Puerto Rican subcultures*. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 401-433.—3 Puerto Rican groups, farmers, sugar workers, and small town middle class, are studied with primary concern for the training of children. In each group, forms of adult behavior are investigated for goals guiding child training. The sanctioned ideal behavior in each group is in a state of dynamic tension with contradictory patterns at the subconscious level; this threatens cultural stability. The people involved must pay a psychological price for this state.—*C. T. Bever*.

(See also abstracts 6250, 6297, 6426)

#### MATURITY & OLD AGE

6467. Barron, Milton L., Streib, Gordon, & Suchman, Edward A. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) *Research on the social disorganization of retirement*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 479-482.—Cornell University has initiated seven-year longitudinal studies of the effect of retirement upon mortality and physical and mental morbidity. A description of the theoretical framework, entailing such intervening variables as status, personalities, activities, and social participation, and descriptions of pilot studies underway are presented.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

6468. Kaplan, Oscar J. (*San Diego State Coll., Calif.*) *Gerontology*. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 373-378.—"Although interest in the psychology of later maturity has increased markedly since 1946, few clinical psychologists have concerned themselves with the problems of aging." Appropriate clinical instruments have yet to be developed and broad research studies are still lacking. 40 references.—*H. P. David*.

6469. Pan, Ju-Shu. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) *Problems and adjustments of retired persons*. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 35, 422-424.—After giving 6 personal and social factors which influence retirement plans, the author discusses briefly 8 distinct personal adjustments to retirement. 5 basic procedures for successful retirement are listed, and suggestions for research and study thereof are given.—*S. M. Amatora*.

6470. Salter, William T. *Use of drugs for older people*. *Geriatrics*, 1952, 7, 317-323.—45 references are reviewed with the conclusion that there is empirical justification for the tradition that drugs should be avoided with elderly people or used with caution. "The main reason for this status is probably that compensatory mechanisms for preserving homeostasis are less effective, and the patient's functional reserve is reduced in several respects."—*R. G. Kuhlen*.

6471. Tuckman, Jacob, & Lorge, Irving. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York*) *The influence of a course on the psychology of the adult on attitudes toward old people and older workers*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 400-407.—Questionnaires given to students at the beginning and at the end of a course on the psychology of the adult revealed little change in attitudes, but there was some tendency toward the increase of certain unfavorable stereotype judgments regarding old people and older workers, especially in the replies of students over 30 years of age. The authors suggest the need for courses on adult psychology developed in a way to "help the adult understand his own aging as a natural process and to improve his outlook on the future."—*E. B. Mallory*.

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

6472. Darley, John G. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*), Gross, Neal, & Martin, William C. *Studies of group behavior: Factors associated with the productivity of groups*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 396-403.—The groups studied in this investigation were 13 small residence units organized as a co-operative housing project at the University of Minnesota. In each house participant-observers prepared a narrative account of each house meeting held concerning the contest, reported on the attendance at each such meeting, and rated every participant at these meetings on a five-step scale for specified behavior. Of the 18 predictor variables investigated, an estimated  $R$  of .88 was obtained by

use of the following 4 variables: enthusiasm as estimated by the judges who read the participant-observers' reports; evidence of personality conflict as seen by the same judges; efficiency of house organization for the contest; and amount of leadership judged to have been exercised by the counselor.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

6473. Frenkel-Brunswik, Else. (*U. California, Berkeley*) *Social psychology*. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 508-518.—Social research is adopting an increasingly multidisciplinary orientation. There is a growing interest not only in social processes and the structure of social institutions but also in the different ways in which the social and economic organizations are experienced by different individuals. Some of the recent studies in the field are summarized. 33 references.—*H. P. David*.

6474. Gittler, Joseph B. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames*) *Social dynamics; principles and cases in introductory sociology*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xi, 346 p. \$4.00.—Case material is presented to illustrate the principles discussed in each of 7 parts: The nature of the social and the meaning of sociology; Sociology of personality; The social group and collective behavior; The community and social class; Social processes and forms of social interaction; Culture and sociocultural change; Some problems of personal and social disorganization.—*S. C. Goldberg*.

6475. Kelley, Harold H., & Volkart, Edmund H. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) *The resistance to change of group-anchored attitudes*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 453-465.—12 groups of urban Boy Scouts were exposed to a contra-norm communication, a talk on the unimportance of camping and forest lore in Scout training; attitude change was measured by before-after tests under conditions of private and public expression. The hypothesis that resistance to change is greater under public conditions than private conditions was not confirmed by the evidence. Two other hypotheses were confirmed, however, that greater resistance to change is manifested by Scouts who value their membership more highly and that this relationship is more evident under private than under public conditions.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

6476. Krugman, Herbert E. *The appeal of communism to American middle class intellectuals and trade unionists*. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 331-355.—This preliminary report of the Appeals of Communism Project of the Center of International Studies at Princeton University presents background data on 50 ex-members of the American Communist Party, and data gathered during 6 hours of interviewing. Attention is focussed on the appeals that attracted these subjects to party membership, on the conscious and unconscious functions that membership had for them, and on in-party training techniques and their consequences for attitude change. Among the latter topics,

especial attention is given to the development of cynicism and of hostility, and the exploitation of guilt and self-contempt.—*H. W. Riecken*.

6477. Marcuse, F. L. (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) *Anti-social behavior and hypnosis.* *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 18-20.—The inconsistencies and disagreements surrounding the question of whether an individual under hypnosis will perform an anti-social act which he otherwise would not do are attributed to a confusion of intent and act in the interpretation of results. "The problem of whether an individual under hypnosis can be caused to commit an act contrary to his or her moral code must be paraphrased to ask whether an individual under hypnosis can be caused to commit an act which is socially and objectively reprehensible. When the question is so phrased and suitable technique is used, it is the writer's opinion that the answer is yes."—*E. G. Aiken*.

6478. Newcomb, Theodore M. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Social psychology and group processes.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 183-214.—A selective review of the literature in social psychology for the year ending May, 1952. The major sections include an analysis of textbooks in social psychology, attitudes as related to individual and group membership variables, interaction and communication, and methodological contributions. 117-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louitt*.

6479. Riemer, Svend. *The modern city: an introduction to urban sociology.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952. xi, 477 p. \$5.50.—This volume, written from a sociological orientation, is intended for those who are mainly concerned with liberal education, but purports to provide a basis for professional workers in urban administration and urban planning. The 6 parts of the book are respectively entitled: Urban Growth, Urban Environment, Urban Personality (including a chapter on cultural conflict in the city), Urban Leisure, Urban Social Organization, and Urban Planning. Selected readings and problems are appended to each chapter.—*H. H. Strupp*.

6480. Schuler, Edgar A. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*), Gibson, Duane L., Fiero, Maude L., & Brookover, Wilbur B. (Eds.) *Outside readings in sociology.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1952. xii, 884 p. \$2.95.—94 selections from the sociological literature, broadly defined, have been reprinted with appended author-biographical notes for use in the first college course. Major subdivisions include: "Environment and preconditioning factors, Person and group, Social organization (interpersonal, collective, stratification, institutional, ecological, social processes, communication, and disorganization)." Selections by social psychologists and by anthropologists are included.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6481. United Nations. Department of Social Affairs. *Preliminary report on the world social situation, with special reference to standards of*

living.

New York: Columbia University Press, 1952. v, 180 p. \$1.75.—In order that the world community can help less fortunate members, their needs must be understood. This survey, based on data already available to the U.N., shows that more than "half the population of the world is still living at levels which deny them a reasonable freedom from preventable disease; a diet adequate to physical well-being; a dwelling that meets basic human needs; the education necessary for improvement and development; and conditions of work that are technically efficient, economically rewarding and socially satisfactory." There are also chapters on population trends, social conditions in Latin America, the Middle East, and the South and Southeast Asia.—*G. K. Morlan*.

6482. Wolffheim, Nelly. *Freundschaften unter Frauen.* (Friendships among women.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 500-502.—A woman will find in her friendship with another woman a source of ego strength in times of emotional crisis. A married woman often takes a single woman under her wing, shares with her intimate experiences and assists her single friend in finding a marriage partner. This behavior may be explained in terms of the married woman's newly awakened mother instinct. Friendship between women may also represent sister or mother substitute relationships. Friendships among single women afford them an approximation of family type living. Such close companionship among women has in it an inherent frustration, which in the end, leaves bitterness and deeply hurt feelings in the wake of separation.—*T. C. Kahn*.

(See also abstract 6524)

#### METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

6483. Glasner, Samuel. (*U. Georgia, Athens.*) *Two experiments in the modification of attitude by the use of hypnotic and waking suggestion.* *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 71-75.—By the use of Thurston's "Study of Nationality Preferences" and Grice's "Scale for Measuring Attitude Toward Any Race or Nationality," the effect of hypnotic and waking suggestion on attitude modification was studied. Results indicate that prestige suggestion can affect an individual's response to an attitudes test, that, though more lasting, repeated prestige suggestion produces no more marked social attitude changes than a single suggestion, that repeated hypnotic suggestion is more effective than repeated waking suggestion, that both types of suggestions vary in effectiveness with different individuals, that the effect of repeated prestige suggestion on social attitudes does not follow the usual learning curve, and that the changes noted seem to represent changes in basic attitude and not merely in response to a particular test.—*E. G. Aiken*.

6484. Ives, Kenneth. (*New Sch. Social Research, New York.*) *The preparation of case balance sheets.* *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 45-58.—In order to tell what

the effects of an experience have been on a person, a more comprehensive and objective means for describing his status before and after such experience is needed. This form is in the nature of an accounting sheet, showing assets and liabilities, with "net worth" sections showing the indicators of the general ability of the person to function socially. Five categories are used: social environment (acceptance, rejection, dominance, submission), social behavior patterns, adaptive abilities, social expectations, and relief-distress.—R. W. Husband.

6485. Larsen, Otto N. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) The comparative validity of telephone and face-to-face interviews in the measurement of message diffusion from leaflets. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 471-476.—Two sections of Salt Lake City were targets for leaflets released from aircraft. Comparable samples of residents in the target areas were personally interviewed or interviewed by telephone concerning reactions to and knowledge about the leaflets. Both telephone and face-to-face respondents reported in equal proportions that they had mailed leaflets, but leaflets were actually received from a significantly smaller proportion of telephoned respondents who claimed to have mailed them. Comparison of responses of the two samples on other questions indicated generally that the telephoned sample "knew less" but claimed to have "acted more" than the personally interviewed sample.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6486. Martin, William E., Darley, John G., & Gross, Neal. Studies of group behavior: II. Methodological problems in the study of interrelationships of group members. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 533-553.—Mutuality and cohesiveness of choices in group situations is the focus of this report. An Index of Mutuality was established by "determining the extent to which the number of reciprocal choices made by the members of a group departs from chance expectancy." The Index of Cohesiveness was based "on the extent to which virtually no relationship was found between mutuality and cohesiveness as defined above." Possibly, a high degree of mutuality might actually reflect decisive tendencies. Subjects used were 13 groups of girls' resident units on a midwestern state university campus.—W. Coleman.

6487. Metzner, Helen, & Mann, Floyd. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) A limited comparison of two methods of data collection: the fixed alternative questionnaire and the open-ended interview. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 486-491.—Comparisons between interview and questionnaire responses to 3 similar questions asked in a survey of work satisfaction in an electric utility industry showed generally that interviews yielded higher proportions of satisfied responses than questionnaires, although anonymity of respondent was assured in both methods. This finding was particularly apparent among blue-collar as contrasted to white-collar workers. Degree of agreement also was related to

similarity of question wording and the context of the question.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6488. Miller, Mungo. The Waukegan study of voter turnout prediction. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1952, 16, 381-398.—An intensive study of a probability sample of potential voters in one precinct gathered data about voting intentions, candidate preference and personal and socio-economic background factors before the 1950 senatorial election. A follow-up study of reported voting behavior and comparison with actual voting record provided information for the construction of 5 batteries of questions designed to predict turnout. No battery had less than 15 per cent error in predicting who would vote but most batteries selected groups with voting preferences representative of all voters.—H. W. Riecken.

6489. Miroglio, Abel. Le discernement de l'objet dans les études de psychologie des peuples. (The discovery of the object in psychological studies of peoples.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 388-401.—A critical appraisal of current attempts to isolate the factors intrinsic in a psychology of various populations opens the way for the author's positive proposals. The object, then, must include a study of social stability and coherence and ability to assimilate newcomers. These three factors are immediately analysed briefly but clearly.—H. L. Latham.

6490. Motz, Annabelle Bender. (*U. Maryland, College Park.*) The role conception inventory: a tool for research in social psychology. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 465-471.—This article describes how an inventory was constructed for evaluating husband and wife roles. Open-ended interviewing and participant observation yielded two ideal-type roles for each sex: "traditional" and "companionship." Items in the inventory, gathered in the course of interviews, were designed to reflect role conceptions in 6 areas of behavior and to differentiate between personal and public referents. Limited estimates of validity and reliability are shown.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6491. Ruesch, Jurgen; Block, Jack, & Bennett, Lillian. (*U. California Hosp., San Francisco.*) The assessment of communication: I. A method for the analysis of social interaction. *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 59-80.—This paper describes a new approach to the assessment of social relations. The method consists of card sets aimed at representing various levels of communication: 200 cards each on intrapersonal, interpersonal, intragroup, and intergroup. The innovation of this test consists in the ability to compare people and groups by reciprocal sortings. The degree of agreement and the areas of disagreement furnish an index of the type and efficiency of the communication which took place in previous interactions. The method is applicable for the study of the single individual, two-person systems, group structure, or such inter-group relations as marital, doctor-patient, family, labor-management, between teams, etc.—R. W. Husband.

## CULTURES &amp; CULTURAL RELATIONS

6492. Anastasi, Anne, & D'Angelo, Rita Y. A comparison of Negro and white preschool children in language development and Goodenough Draw-a-Man IQ. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 81, 147-165.—Goodenough IQ's and linguistic data were obtained on 5 year old Negro and white children. Socio-economic factors were uniform for the groups. "No significant race differences were found in Goodenough scores, but girls excelled in all subgroups. Mean sentence length yielded a significant Race x Sex interaction. In the white groups, the girls surpassed the boys, while in the Negro groups the boys excelled." 32 references.—Z. Luria.

6493. Bauer, Raymond A. The psychology of the Soviet middle elite: two case histories. In *Kluckhohn, Clyde, et al., Personality . . .*, (see 27: 6429), 633-650.—Two case histories based on interviews are used to illustrate the differing personality patterns of members of the lower administrative elite in Soviet Russia. One is the rigid conformist and the other the value-oriented idealist. Both may play valuable parts in the society, but their adaptation to the regime is quite different.—C. M. Louttit.

6494. Cattell, R. B., Breul, H., & Hartman, H. Parker. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) An attempt at more refined definition of the cultural dimensions of syntality in modern nations. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 408-421.—In an earlier study, 72 cultural variables for 69 nations were factored in order to determine the dimensions of culture patterns. This article describes the re-factorization of the data for 40 nations, eliminating countries with incomplete entries and with too heterogeneous populations. Comparison of the two studies reveal an identical number of factors obtained and substantially the same interpretation of the factors from blind rotations. The refinement in definition of the dimensions permits the authors to propose a number of hypotheses for direct tests in field investigations. 22 references.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6495. De, Ranajitkumar. On certain excerpts from the Abor mythology. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 37-44.—A description of two excerpts from the mythological text of the Abors is presented and submitted to analytical procedure, in line with psycho-analytical concepts. The story depicts directly or symbolically the need for food and fear of its loss, also habits and experiences of the daily life of Abors.—G. E. Bird.

6496. Kaufman, Harold F. (*Mississippi State Coll., Starkville.*) An approach to the study of urban stratification. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 430-437.—A series of research problems in the area of urban stratification are derived from a conceptual analysis of stratification first in the primary community and then in mass society. Basic concepts used in the analysis are rank (evaluations based on major societal values), status and role, community status (a composite of specific statuses), and status equilibrium. The research problems discussed are

strata criteria and their interrelationships, definition of social unit in which stratification is operative, culture patterns typical of strata, expression of class interests, and vertical mobility.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6497. Lee, Everett S., & Lee, Anne S. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) The differential fertility of the American Negro. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 437-447.—Comparisons of Negro and native white fertility rates (from 1940 Census data) indicate "remarkably similar" patterns for the 2 groups. The fertility rates of both groups are affected in the same way by such factors as socio-economic status, residence in the South, urban-rural residence, and education. "The fertility patterns of the Negro most closely approach those of the native whites in those areas where the Negro has been permitted to share most freely in the general culture, that is, in the North and the West and in the urban South." Assuming an association between light skin color and economic and educational achievement and a decrease in miscegenation, the data suggest a gradual darkening of the Negro race.—W. W. Charters, Jr.

6498. Ray, P. Difference in concrete intelligence among the Bhils of Central India. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 73-77.—Four performance tests were administered to 50 rural and 20 metropolitan Bhils of Central India, all boys from 7 to 10 years of age. The latter group was found to be superior to the former in all tests. The metropolitan Bhils are more advanced culturally and socially. The environment raises the native capacity. The superiority noted is attributed to both heredity and environment.—G. E. Bird.

6499. Roff, Husein. L'évolution de la psychologie javanaise. (The evolution of Javanese psychology.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 378-387.—Malay languages prevail in Indonesia. Babylonian, Egyptian, Hindu, Semitic and African cultures have impinged on Java in early historic times. Javanese youth are interested in the Asiatic leading politicians of today. The people of Holland are despised politically but admired for cultural achievements. The middle class intellectuals regard lightly their own national culture, and have slight acquaintance with the national life of occidental peoples. The mild climate lends aid to an indigent life.—H. L. Latham.

6500. Ryan, Bryce. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) Primary and secondary contacts in a Ceylonese peasant community. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1952, 17, 311-321.—"The village under observation . . . maintains a strong primary group life on the basis of neighborhood and kinship." Sociologically inconsistent with the primary group life are newer forms of groupings. The latter are based on contacts through radio, reading, and cinema among the youthful male segments, and on special interests among the well-to-do and the older household heads. Women participate far less in all but religious aspects of non-primary group life. Secondary participation does not appear to have become a serious competitor

with the primary group as the villager's social world, although males least entrenched in the kinship system engage more often in extra-village audience participation.—*S. C. Goldberg*.

6501. **Shuttleworth, Frank K.** (*City Coll. New York.*) Discrimination in college opportunities and admissions. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1951, 74, 398-402.—The educational opportunities of the Jewish seniors, of the Jewish applicants, and of the successful Jewish applicants compared very favorably with the opportunities of the comparable non-Jewish groups. There is no evidence that college-admissions practices in the fall of 1947 discriminated against the Jewish applications.—*F. K. Shuttleworth*.

6502. **Shuttleworth, Frank K.** (*City Coll. New York.*) Discrimination in college opportunities and admissions: a critique of two publications of the American Council on Education. *Coll. Univ.*, 1952, 28, 49-72.—"The Council's publications systematically withhold all but one of the most relevant facts concerning educational opportunities and admissions practices. All the evidence of discrimination is consistently exaggerated by statistical procedures which fail to control the factor of application number and which fail to take account of the concentration of Jewish applications on institutions with low acceptance rates."—*F. K. Shuttleworth*.

6503. **Smith, Marian W.** Different cultural concepts of past, present, and future: a study of ego extension. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 395-400.—A brief survey of 4 cultures, European, Hindu, Chinese and the Coast Salish American Indians, reveals sharp contrasts in concepts of ego extension. This exploratory study indicates also that man tends to conceive of himself in relation to the world, not just in terms of his own organism.—*C. T. Bever*.

6504. **Valien, Preston, & Vaughn, Ruth E.** (*Fisk U., Nashville, Tenn.*) Birth control attitudes and practices of Negro mothers. *Social. soc. Res.*, 1951, 35, 415-421.—In a random sample of Negro mothers under 40 years of age who were living in one of the 5 census tracts of Nashville inhabited predominantly by Negroes and whose marriages were unbroken at the time, 100 mothers were interviewed. Of these, 59 expressed favorable attitudes toward birth control; 18 were practising birth control; 32 reported unfavorable attitudes; and 9 were indifferent. Summary of analysis is given.—*S. M. Amatora*.

6505. **Wallace, Anthony F. C.** The model personality structure of the Tuscarora Indians as revealed by the Rorschach Test. *Bull. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1952, No. 150, viii, 120 p.—"This monograph is primarily concerned with the analysis and interpretation of a sample of 70 adult Rorschach protocols collected on the Tuscarora Indian Reservation, near Niagara Falls, N. Y." The author considers his study "as an attempt systematically to describe the personality syndromes characteristic of members of a sociological community . . . from psychological rather than cultural data." Contents

include a history of the Tuscarora Indians and description of their characteristics, the concept of "modal personality structure," the modal personality structure of the Tuscarora Indians and deviant personality types, a comparison of Tuscarora and Ojibwa modal personalities, and psychological differences as a function of cultural differences.—*H. Feifel*.

(See also abstracts 6423, 6466, 6805)

#### SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

6506. **Blacker, C. P.** (Ed.) *Problem families: five inquiries*. London: Eugenics Society, 1952. 123 p.—Pilot studies were made of a random sample of 35 individual problem families, i.e. living in degraded conditions, taken from a total of 379 families in 5 areas in England and referred by health and social agencies and case workers. Mental subnormality was commoner among women than men (66 vs. 51% of "known" cases) with temperamental instability commoner among men. Of the 1377 children noted, about 40% were considered subnormal. 32 references.—*G. C. Schuessinger*.

6507. **Haer, John L.** (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) Conservatism-radicalism and the rural-urban continuum. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1952, 17, 343-347.—The hypothesis was tested that, in the state of Washington, the degree of rurality was positively related to a personality trait of conservatism, as measured by a Guttman-scaled questionnaire.—*S. C. Goldberg*.

6508. **Kent, Donald P.** (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) Subjective factors in mate selection; an exploratory study. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 35, 391-398.—In an exploratory study on some subjective elements in mating, 52 male sophomore students were asked to write a description of their mothers as pictured to them mentally. After an interval of 6 weeks these same students were asked to list the traits they wanted in their wives. The writer concludes his study with 7 detailed observations which have "some basis in the facts" of this small sample.—*S. M. Amatora*.

6509. **Lillywhite, John D.** (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) Rural-urban differentials in divorce. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1952, 17, 348-355.—Based on legal data from 1927-1947, comparisons were made between divorce cases in an urban county and in a largely rural county. Among the similarities were: declining rate during the Depression and an upward rate during World War II; percentage of minor children involved; decrease in nonsupport and abandonment cases, and increase in drunkenness cases; and the proportion of applications ending in final decree. Among the differences were: in the rural county, lower divorce rate; more husbands as plaintiffs; more objections to custody of children; and more husbands alleging cruel treatment.—*S. C. Goldberg*.

6510. **Nelson, Lowry.** (*U. Minnesota, St. Paul.*) Education and the changing size of Mormon families. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1952, 17, 335-342.—Data

from two Mormon villages studied in 1950 and about 25 years earlier confirm the hypothesis that, over this 25 year period, the difference in fertility between parents at high and low educational levels has increased. Education has become more important in reducing Mormon family size.—*S. C. Goldberg*.

6511. Siegfried, André. *La psychologie des relations anglo-allemandes*. (The psychology of Anglo-German relations.) *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1952, 7, 337-347.—England and Germany are alike ethnically and in religion but differ in the conception of the state and in methods of thought and action. They tend to differ in politics and government and compete in industrial relations. The English favor opportunism, compromise and liberalism; the Germans rely on doctrine, system, organization, and supervision. They were drawn together in the 19th century, but in the 20th century rivalry increased their differences and they fell apart.—*H. L. Latham*.

6512. Taeuber, Walter. *Psychologie des Geldes*. (The psychology of money.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 14-36.—Money has different properties and meanings on different levels of experience. The meanings of paper and metallic money, of money as an abstraction in modern economic life, and money as a relatively independent value are all developed. Problems in human relations and the preservation of non-material cultural values stemming from the influence of money values on personal interaction are critically discussed.—*E. W. Eng.*

(See also abstract 6534)

#### LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

6513. Arthur, Snowden. *Vocabulary, semantics and intelligence*. Bethesda, Md.: Lexicon Press, 1952. v, 115 p. \$1.50. (Mimeo.)—The text is organized under the major chapter headings: What makes writing readable; The world's most sensitive vocabulary quiz; Extend your words; Vocabulary and intelligence; Semantics and general semantics; How to prepare study word cards; English prefixes and suffixes. A list of 5,000 words in 4 sets of 1,250 words each is given.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

6514. Black, John W. (*Ohio State U., Columbus*.) *Accompaniments of word intelligibility*. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 409-418.—Proper names, homonyms, and homographs were removed from Thorndike's first 10,000 words. Three voices read the words to panels of listeners in classroom "quiet" to high-level simulated airplane "noise." An intelligible word would seem first to be a familiar word. It should have more than one syllable, with the accent on the second syllable, and without the handicaps imposed by (f), (θ), (h), (i), (ɔ), (p), and (ou) (possibly pronounced (o)).—*M. F. Palmer*.

6515. Gardiner, Alan. *The theory of speech and language*. (2nd ed.) New York: Oxford University Press, 1952. xii, 348 p. \$3.00.—A reprint (see 7: 689), with "alteration of only a very few words and phrases."

6516. Mukerjee, Adhir. *Psychology of motion in the motion picture*. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 123-125.—The film presents in regular, controlled order, a series of visual stimuli such as may be obtained when one is actually looking at a moving object. The essential condition is the inner mental activity which unites the separate phases in the idea of connected action. One theory presented is that the perception of movement is due to the persistence lag of retinal reaction. Different views are discussed. Motion is the most important characteristic of the film situation.—*G. E. Bird*.

6517. Peterson, Gordon E. (*Bell Telephone Labs., Murray Hill, N. J.*) *The information-bearing elements of speech*. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 629-637.—A series of detailed analyses of aspects of the sound spectrogram of selected vowels was undertaken to determine the information-bearing elements of speech. A vowel will usually be identified correctly if its first and second formants fall within a restricted range. In some cases, however, the third formant is necessary to specify the vowel. The dynamic characteristics—the progressive change in formant characteristics with time—are described.—*I. Pollack*.

6518. Peterson, Gordon E. (*Bell Telephone Labs., Murray Hill, N. J.*) *Parameter relationships in the portrayal of signals with sound spectrograph techniques*. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 427-432.—In working with the Sound Spectrograph if the filter is narrower in frequency than the number of cycles traversed per line, then portions of the signal will be omitted. Equations are presented to give the parameter of this relationship. On Tele-deltos paper it is necessary to avoid the fringe effect of the burning. Resolution and quantization, effective values and Spectrogram enlargements are similarly considered with presentation of equations showing the limits of possibility on Spectrograph equipment. Advantages of working at the limits of some of the equations are presented in mathematical form.—*M. F. Palmer*.

6519. Stephan, Frederick F. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) *The relative rate of communication between members of small groups*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1952, 17, 482-486.—Using data published by Bales relating to the flow of communication to and from members of six-man groups, the author proposes a geometric progression model to account for the frequencies of acts originated by and directed to members in differing ranks (members are rank-ordered by the number of acts initiated and received). This model "appears to fit the data better than the harmonic distribution" used by Bales.—*W. W. Charters, Jr.*

(See also abstracts 6456, 6833, 6840)

#### CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

6520. Abt, Lawrence Edwin. (*Alderson Research Lab., New York*) *Applications of clinical psy-*

chology to military and other governmental programs. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 419-424.—A brief overview of federally sponsored research in clinical psychology is presented. Current programs of the U. S. Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, National Research Council, Army, Navy, and Air Force are surveyed. 24 references.—H. P. David.

6521. Brower, Daniel, & Abt, Lawrence E. *Progress in clinical psychology*. Vol. I, (Sect. 2). New York: Grune & Stratton, 1952. xv-xxiii, 329-564 p. \$5.00.—All chapters are separately abstracted in this issue.—H. P. David.

6522. Johnson, Rollin A. (*Congregational Church, Stillman Valley, Ill.*) Initiative in counseling. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1953, 3(30), 27-33.—The pastor has a different role from the office counselor in the initiative which he is expected to take in calling upon his people in their homes. If he waits for people to come to him for counseling, most of them are unlikely to come, for they do not view him in that way. But they do welcome his coming to them with concern for their anxieties and understanding of their predicaments. When a pastor is alert to signs of distress he can without coercive pressure, invite consideration of crucial issues, and be available in time of need to enter into counseling with a member of his church. Interviews are submitted to indicate how pastor may proceed in such situations.—P. E. Johnson.

6523. Murphy, H. B. M. Practical measures for refugee mental health in Britain. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth.*, 1952, 4, 198-203.—Through simple fact-finding it has been learned that "whereas much of refugee mental ill-health stems from wartime experiences, social relationships with the surrounding community during resettlement" are strongly influential. Among resettled refugees mental hospital first admissions are 3 times greater among those reporting poor mixing and indifferent or hostile neighbors than among those who have experienced good mixing with friendly neighbors.—J. C. Franklin.

6524. Sargent, S. Stansfeld. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Cultural anthropology. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 500-507.—Some of the major contributions of cultural anthropologists to psychological practice and theory are briefly discussed with major emphasis on post-war research studies. 51 references.—H. P. David.

6525. Williamson, Edmund G. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Counseling: therapy and diagnosis. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 343-360.—Literature on counseling for the year ending June, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: systematic formulations of concepts of counseling, evaluation of therapy, projective and objective tests, interest measurement, aptitude testing, and prediction of

academic achievement. 99-item bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstract 6771)

#### METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

6526. Brunner, Josef. *Tiefenpsychologische Methoden in der heilpädagogischen Diagnostik*. (Methods of depth psychology in diagnosis for educational therapy.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 127-130.—The use of depth psychology is unavoidable in the interpretation of any test material. In addition to play, drawing, acting, analysis of dreams, Rorschach and TAT the following tests are suggested for current use: Duss' tales, Four-Picture-Test and the new Scenotest.—M. H. Nagy.

6527. Kluge, E., & Steinwachs, Fr. *Psychodiagnostische Studien an Schreib- und Griffdruck. II. Teil*. (Psychodiagnostic studies of writing- and hand-pressure. Part 2.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 230-234.—By means of hypnosis changes can be effected in the writing- and hand-pressure curves. When under hypnosis typical situations were suggested (dancer, king, beggar, child) the characteristic dynamics of the scenes could be objectified by their special characteristics shown in the pressure curves. Subjects vary in the extent to which their curves can be influenced under hypnosis. Description and graphic illustrations of a case are included. 31 references.—E. Ochs.

6528. MacKinnon, Donald W. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Applications of clinical psychology to assessment*. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 425-429.—The clinically disappointing findings reported by recent major assessment studies have resulted in a critical reexamination of the validity of widely used clinical techniques and clinical judgment based upon them. Current assessment programs are briefly described. A theoretical rationale of assessment still awaits development. 37 references.—H. P. David.

#### DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

6529. Azegami, Hisao. *Experimental studies on the materials of educational tests*. *Kyōiku Kagaku*, 1951, 1(1), 51-60.—Discusses a "picking up beans" test used in vocational aptitude testing. There are large individual differences in repeated performance although test-retest correlations are substantial. In Japanese with English summary.—C. M. Louttit.

6530. Cook, Richard A. (*Fitzsimons Army Hosp., Denver, Colo.*) Identification and ego defensiveness in thematic apperception. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 83.—Abstract.

6531. Gordon, Leonard V. (*USN Pers. Res. Unit, San Diego, Calif.*) The effect of position on the preference value of personality items. *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 669-676.—By alternating the position of items in a specially constructed personality inventory, the writer was able to study the effect of position on the preference value of

personality items. Items showing low preference value were increasingly avoided towards the end of the inventory although they were occasionally selected at the beginning. High preference items showed less of a shift from beginning to end but still rose significantly. The study suggests that personality inventories excessive in length should be avoided and that consideration must be given to the problem of response set if items on personality inventories are to be more valid.—*W. Coleman.*

6532. Harrower, Molly. *Appraising personality; the use of psychological tests in the practice of medicine.* New York: W. W. Norton, 1952. xvii, 197 p. \$4.00.—Written as a dialogue between the general medical practitioner and the clinical psychologist for the purpose of acquainting the physician and others with psychological approaches to the individual case in the clinical setting. The volume, composed of 3 parts, first discusses the goals and tools of the clinician, then illustrates these by use of the Rorschach, Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, figure drawings, Szondi, and other tests, and finally in part 3 presents a series of selected problems, referred by the aforementioned physician, for psychological study.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6533. Henry, William E. *Exploring your personality.* Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1952. 49 p. 40¢.—Gives readers a chance to write their own stories about pictures that concern five important areas of their life—relationships in school, at home, with adults, with the other sex and with friends. These stories will help them uncover clues about their own personality.—*Publisher.*

6534. Jackson, Lydia. (*U. Oxford, Eng.*) *A test of family attitudes.* London: Methuen, 1952. 37 p. 10s. 6d.—A new projective test, composed of 8 sketches depicting family scenes and suitable for administration (i.e., story-telling) to normal, neurotic, and delinquent children, is described. Directions, queries, and other sample data are provided for 3 selected groups of subjects, along with the 8 plates in this test manual.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6535. Kornreich, Melvin. (*New York U.*) *Variations in the consistency of the behavioral meaning of personality test scores.* *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1953, 47, 73-138.—The W-B Intelligence Scale, Rosenzweig Picture Frustration Study, Rorschach Test, and STDCR and GAMIN of the Guilford-Martin Inventories were administered to 50 controls, 25 duodenal ulcer patients, 25 ulcerative colitis patients, and 25 anxiety neurotics. The results of these tests for each group of subjects were related to a criterion measure: "verbal behavior in a planned social situation," an interview under conditions of social stress. "No relationship between a given test score and a given criterion score holds for all experimental groups. . . . Significant relationships between test score and criterion scores are obtained for those test and criterion scores which seem to be related to the clinically observed disturbance or conflict of the subject." 94 references.—*G. G. Thompson.*

6536. Meili-Dworetzki, G. *Versuch einer Analyse der Bewegungsdeutungen im Rorschachtest.* (Attempt of an analysis of factor M in the Rorschach test according to genetic points of view.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1952, 11, 265-382.—Children up to a certain age seldom produce M in the Rorschach test because their creative and imaginative impulses require the concrete world for their manifestations, as in role playing. In adults the M perception may be regarded as part of an inner reality resulting from the same needs as the play activities in children. French and English summaries.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

6537. Mitra, S. K. *Evaluation of psychotherapy by the Rorschach test.* *Patna U. J.*, 1952, 6(1), 42-47.—An adult male with obsessive-compulsive symptoms was given the Rorschach before therapy. Specific changes in Rorschach performance were predicted as a result of therapy. A post-therapy examination showed changes in the predicted directions. Condensed protocols are given.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6538. Pichot, P. & Rennes, P. *Abaque pour le calcul de la deterioration mentale.* (Abacus for the calculation of mental deterioration.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 313-318.—The abacus is based on the theory that tests of vocabulary provide a fairly good index of intelligence and are not too sensitive to pathological influences; but if a vocabulary test and another test of intelligence sensitive to pathological disturbances are given to a patient the difference between the two scores can give an indication of mental deterioration. Two tests, one of each type described above, were given to a representative group of 448 males between the ages of 20 and 24 years. The correlation between the tests was  $r = .66$ . The abacus takes into account the size of the correlation and is used to calculate the probability that a difference in scores is due to a pathological deterioration.—*G. Besnard.*

6539. Rotter, Julian B. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *Clinical methods: psychodiagnostics.* *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 295-316.—Literature on personality appraisal for the year ending May, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: general methodological considerations, projective tests, objective tests, and experimental measures. Emphasis is upon predictive value of various instruments which in general is poor. 115-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

6540. Schnadt, Frederick. *Certain aspects of Wechsler-Bellevue scatter in low IQ levels.* *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 79.—Abstract.

6541. Schoch-Bodmer, Helen. *Zur Problem-analyse von Kinderzeichnungen mit Lüscher-test-Farben.* (Diagnosis by means of children's drawings and Lüscher-test colors.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 503-508.—8 colors and 28 color combinations are used in the Lüscher test. According to Lüscher the preference of certain color combinations is characteristic of specific personality

entities. The author offers her child patients crayons representing the Lüscher test colors and asks them to draw, "children, men and women." The responses of five children are briefly reviewed with the author's interpretations of the projections and colors used in the drawings.—*T. C. Kahn.*

6542. Shneidman, Edwin S. Manual for the Make A Picture Story method. *Proj. Tech. Monogr.*, 1952, No. 2. iii, 92 p. \$2.50.—Intended as a "practical handbook" for the clinician, the manual, in Section I, describes the method and its uses; in Section II, problems in interpretation, and in the final section comprising 12 of the 17 chapters, presents an "Atlas" in which the responses given by normal adults and by patients with behavior disorders are reported and analyzed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6543. Stromer, Walter F. (U. Denver, Colo.) An adaptation of the Stanford-Binet Test of Intelligence, Form M, for use by a blind examiner. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 77.—Abstract.

6544. Thompson, Merrell E. A study of reliabilities of selected gross muscular coordination test items. *USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1952, 52-29, v, 11 p.—Gross muscular coordination tests were studied for possible inclusion in a scale for rapid assessment of naive subjects. Of 62 tests briefly described, "a fairly large number" were sufficiently reliable for further efforts toward a battery with two or more forms. It is believed that techniques as rigorous as those employed for intelligence test development can produce motor tests for practical uses.—*R. Tyson.*

(See also abstracts 6250, 6251)

#### TREATMENT METHODS

6545. Alexander, Leo. Psychic and neural dynamics in the treatment of mental disease. *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 292-297.—Different phases of electroshock treatment have, in the author's experience, differential effects on anxiety and depression. The tonic phase which is the result of excitation of the subcortical ganglia relieves depression but may enhance anxiety. Conversely, the clonic phase which is due to cortical excitation will relieve anxiety while it may aggravate depression. These observations are discussed in the light of current neurophysiological theories.—*M. L. Simmel.*

6546. Alsen, V. Die Kurzanalyse. (Short-term analysis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 245-258.—Short-term analysis differs from complete analysis quantitatively and qualitatively; the therapist takes a more active role, intellectual insight and working-through recede into the background, while fright and astonishment in reaction to some discovery are important factors often acting as creative forces. Indications for short-term analysis, the method, therapeutically effective factors, and the outcomes are discussed. Early recognition and untangling of the main neurotic threads are essential features. Short-term analysis is considered espe-

cially suitable when patients show genuine neurotic dynamics and a highly differentiated personality.—*E. Ochs.*

6547. Arsenian, Seth. (Springfield Coll., Mass.) Counseling—objectives and attitudes. *Counseling*, 1952, 10(6-7), 1-5.—The author, after defining counseling as "an individualized creative learning experience," describes what he considers to be desirable objectives and attitudes of the counselor. His approach tends to be an eclectic one as far as technique is concerned.—*F. Costin.*

6548. Bellwald, Josef. Kinderträume, ein Hilfsmittel des Heilpädagogen. (The role of children's dreams in educational therapy.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 117-126.—The author rejects too much prying in the child's unconsciousness; however he thinks dream analysis to be an important part of any educational therapy. After discussion of dream contents he usually asks the child to make some drawings about his dream. If the child refuses, the author cooperates in the drawing.—*M. H. Nagy.*

6549. Bilz, Rudolf. In Effigie—Betrachtungen über den inneren Organisator menschlicher Reifung. (In effigie—observations on the inner organizer of human growth.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 79-96.—The human being is capable of a variety of self-healing activities at points of crisis in personality growth. The psychotherapist can profit from observing how persons, unaided, meet and resolve such difficulties. In two cases it is shown how anxiety was resolved or reduced through the subject's self-initiated active experiencing of the dreaded threat "in effigie" during spontaneous child's play or in a dream. Implications of these observations for the meaning of "transference," dreams, and ritual in human life are discussed.—*E. W. Eng.*

6550. Birch, Herbert G. (City Coll., New York.) Psychosurgery. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 493-499.—"The status of psychosurgery is epitomized by the fact that no adequate physiological or psychological rationale has been advanced to justify its practice . . . it is an empirical and not a rational procedure . . . lobotomy is rapidly becoming a procedure of choice rather than a method of last resort . . . irreversible basic changes in human functioning are produced . . . the current evidence indicates that lobotomies produce far more serious defects than was at first claimed." 24 references.—*H. P. David.*

6551. Bonime, Walter. Some principles of brief psychotherapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 1-18.—Take a much more active role in interpretation and general supportive measures. Establish the fact that the therapist is a collaborator. Seek the most pertinent and accessible personality difficulty and clarify it. Avoid interpretative exhibitionism. Carefully evaluate situational factors. Uncover the low self-esteem. Analyze the good qualities. Choose the patient who accepts you. Refuse to rely on catharsis or the slow freight of free association.—*D. Prager.*

6552. Chapman, A. H. The tentative interpretation in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 677-682.—"The technique of tentative interpretation is described. Its usefulness is outlined and its field of application in short-term, infrequent-visit therapy is discussed."—L. N. Solomon.

6553. DeRosis, Louis E. Some techniques of group therapy. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 79.—Abstract.

6554. Dreikurs, Rudolf; Mosak, Harold H., & Shulman, Bernard H. Patient-therapist relationship in multiple psychotherapy. II. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 590-596.—The advantages of multiple psychotherapy for the patient at the facilitation of learning, interaction with personalities having different approaches, more objective self-observation, avoidance of therapeutic impasses by fresh viewpoints, decreased dependency problems, and valuable lesson in democratic social interaction.—D. Prager.

6555. Eissler, K. R. The effect of the structure of the ego on psychoanalytic technique. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 104-143.—With most hysterics analytic technique can consist of interpretations only (basic model technique). With phobics the analyst must often but not always deviate from the basic model technique to command the patient to expose himself to the feared situation. With obsessives and schizophrenics more deviations are often called for. A deviation or parameter must be introduced only when it is proved that the basic model technique does not suffice. The parameter must be used minimally, must be self-eliminating, and must always be abolishable by interpretation. A normal ego reacts to rational therapy with a dissolution of symptoms. Symptoms may be the signs of the ego's basic health. 44 references.—D. Prager.

6556. Faure, Jacques; Crenes, René; Dutertre, Francis, & Lafon, Robert. Etude électro-encéphalographique de trente-deux narco-analyses. (EEG study of thirty-two narcoanalyses.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 241-242.—Abstract.

6557. Ferguson, Robert E., Anderson, Joseph N., & Glad, Donald D. An exploratory investigation of client behavior as a function of specific therapist formulations. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 80-81.—Abstract.

6558. Fervers, Carl. Psychologie als Grundlage der Psychotherapie. (Psychology as a basis for psychotherapy.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 58-66.—The rise of psychotherapy and psychology is traced, and against this background the importance of psychological training for the medical psychotherapist emphasized. Greater emphasis should be placed on the psychological understanding of normal persons. The difficulties of freeing psychotherapy from associations of magic are reviewed in historical perspective.—E. W. Eng.

6559. Guze, Henry. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) Posture, postural reintegration and hypnotherapy. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 76-82.—The hypnotherapeutic importance of postural analysis and directions regarding posture are discussed in the light of several clinical cases. It is indicated that a chronic postural condition may act to elicit an emotional state with which it was originally associated, and that such postures may act redintegratively in rearousing traumatic memories by direct suggestion. 30 references.—E. G. Aiken.

6560. Hauser, Irène. Tiefenpsychologie in der heilpädagogischen Praxis. (Depth psychology in educational therapy.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 141-143.—Beyond Freud's and Adler's findings Hauser feels Jung's theories also are indispensable, especially those on collective unconscious, archetypes and spiritual principle.—M. H. Nagy.

6561. Hewitt, Charles C. Short-term analytic therapy. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 69-73.—"The purpose of this paper is to show that psychoanalytic concepts can be successfully applied to short-term therapy providing the goals are well-defined and that there is no confusion as to method." Thorough self-awareness is necessary for the therapist. In short-term therapy one chooses to deal with specific emotional problems usually related to specific external problems.—D. Prager.

6562. Kahana, Ralph J., Weiland, I. Human, Snyder, Benson, & Rosenbaum, Milton. The value of early memories in psychotherapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 73-82.—Earliest memories may provide meaningful information about unconscious conflicts, significant traumata in childhood, defenses against anxieties, and transference reactions.—D. Prager.

6563. Kerbikov, O. V., & Il'ina, V. N. Oblig-chennaiā elektrostimuliruushchchā terapiā v sostoianii narkoza. (Mitigated electrostimulating therapy in the state of narcosis.) *Zh. Neuropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 45-53.—Ordinary electroconvulsive therapy is entirely too gross and violent a treatment. The narcotic state mitigates its unfortunate features.—I. D. London.

6564. Klumbies, G. Ablationshypnose. (Ablation hypnosis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 221-229.—Ablation hypnosis is hypnosis without the hypnotist in continuation of hypnotic treatment. Therapeutic hypnosis by means of the telephone, victrola records, tape recordings, and self-hypnosis based on the conditioned reflex is discussed. Effectiveness, advantages, and difficulties of these various forms of ablation hypnosis are reported. The application and individual modifications are illustrated on basis of a case of severe trigeminal neuralgia. Symptomatic treatment remained successful even after over 5000 hypnoses.—E. Ochs.

6565. Langen, D. Der Indikationsbereich stationärer Psychotherapie. (Conditions for which intra-mural psychotherapy is indicated.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 238-245.—The outstanding symptoms, the actual conflict situation, and the personality structure are the factors considered in deciding upon intra-mural rather than

ambulatory psychotherapy. In general, severe neuroses, mild neuroses presenting acute problems, neurotic depressions, problems depending largely on the external situation, anxiety neuroses, schizothymic personalities, borderline psychoses, and aging patients are chosen for intramural treatment. Ambulatory treatment is recommended for neuroses arising mostly out of inner conflicts, organ neuroses, phobias, and cyclothymic personalities.—E. Ochs.

6566. Liberson, W. T. Physiological and clinical observations concerning the time factors in electro-shock therapy. *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 320.—"The chronaxie is relatively high when the treatment time is short and frequency of stimulation is low. The chronaxie is very small when the frequency is high or when the treatment time is long. The clinical implications of these findings are discussed."—M. L. Simmel.

6567. Martin, Alexander Reid. The dynamics of insight. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 24-38.—Therapeutic and creative insights always occur suddenly during relaxation and wide diffusion of consciousness. During such relaxation the person learns that a struggle formerly regarded as intellectual really involves his whole being. Modern man compulsively confines himself to intellectual living to avoid feeling the conflicts and contradictions involving his whole way of life. 42 references.—D. Prager.

6568. Moustakas, Clark E. (Merrill-Palmer Sch., Detroit, Mich.) Children in play therapy: a key to understanding normal and disturbed emotions. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953. ix, 218 p. \$3.50.—Portrays experiences in play therapy with well-adjusted and disturbed children, including case histories and verbatim protocols. Considers attitudes in play therapy, preventive play therapy, situational play therapy and with a preschool family, implications outside the playroom, and applications of child-centered play therapy. Children who feel secure and comfortable in their relationships with adults are motivated to talk more and more about their real selves and through this exploration they gain clearer, more realistic self-perception.—V. Johnson.

6569. Page, Curtis W., & Glad, Donald D. Experimental use of the Rorschach and emotional projection tests in the study of emotional changes coincident to cortisone therapy. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 78-79.—Abstract.

6570. Papanek, Helene. Change of therapist during treatment: case report with emphasis on psychodynamics. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 725-739.—"This case presentation deals with two problems. The first is a technical one: after two years of treatment, the patient's therapist decided that a change of therapist was indicated. The current paper attempts to discuss the effects of this transfer on the course of therapy. The second problem concerns the psychodynamics of the case and the diagnostic evaluation."—L. N. Solomon.

6571. Pratt, Dallas. Helping the foreign student in New York City; an experiment in brief psychotherapy and cultural research. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth.*, 1952, 4, 172-176.—Although "the emotional needs of patients of all nationalities are similar," psychotherapy with foreign students sometimes requires altering "certain expectations and stereotypes about American culture." Based on his experience counseling 29 foreign university students, the author reports that brief psychotherapy can help foreign students through difficulties in adjusting to American life without, at the same time, alienating their own important cultural values.—J. C. Franklin.

6572. Roellenbleck, Ewald. Über das Schreiben von "Betrachtung." Bericht aus der psychotherapeutischen Praxis. ("Contemplation" in the literature. Report from the psychotherapeutic practice.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1953, 5, 9-14.—The author suggests that daily contemplation is therapeutic, particularly if the patient writes down the subject matter of his ruminations. The therapist should assign a topic to the patient and the latter should be asked to develop it by free association and by a description of his emotions toward the prescribed topic. Eventually the patient is permitted to select his own theme. The author offers two case histories which illustrate successful therapy with this technique.—T. C. Kahn.

6573. Roland, Mary C. (Child Guidance Center, Harrisburg, Pa.) Psychotherapeutic aspects of play. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1952, 6, No. 5, 8 p.—The history, goals, and methods of play therapy are described and illustrated by recourse to case material in this report presented before The Eastern States Regional Occupational Therapy Meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 16, 1952.—L. A. Pennington.

6574. Rose, Sidney. Some advantages of group analysis. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 79-80.—Abstract.

6575. Rosen, Harold. Hypnodiagnostic and hypnotherapeutic fantasy-evocation and acting-out techniques. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 54-66.—Results of experimentation with patients who have little or no motivation for psychotherapy are reported. Techniques are reported whereby these patients are hypnotized, sometimes without their knowledge or conscious consent, so that, by the use of other techniques still under investigation, symptoms can be precipitated or intensified. By still other techniques symptom formation is blocked and the resultant anxiety repressed, so that underlying fantasies erupt into conscious awareness even to the point of being acted out. Risks involved in the procedure are discussed.—E. G. Aiken.

6576. Rudin, Josef. Tiefenpsychologie in der Heilerziehung. (Depth psychology in educational therapy.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 98-106.—After the essentials of depth psychology some advantages and limitations of educational therapy are considered.—M. H. Nagy.

6577. Sanford, Nevitt. (*Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*) Clinical methods: psychotherapy. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 317-342.—Literature on psychotherapy for the year ending May, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: group therapy, psychotherapy of schizophrenia, client-centered therapy, psychoanalysis, and research methodology. 68-item bibliography.—C. M. Louitt.

6578. Scherer, Isidor W., & Winne, John F. (*VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.*) Coma (BST) behavior and pre-shock psychological test levels as prognostic indicators of mental patient improvement. *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 343-346.—"Pre-treatment levels of psychological test functioning, coma reaction, and post-coma verbalizations have value in predicting the immediate response and the ultimate disposition of male mental patients following administration of brief stimulus electroconvulsive therapy. In all cases, predictions of improvement or discharge can be made at a higher level of certainty than predictions of unimprovement or failure to be discharged."—M. L. Simmel.

6579. Schneck, Jerome M. Self-hypnotic dreams in hypnoanalysis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 44-53.—"Eight self-hypnotic dreams of a patient in hypnoanalysis are reported here. Classical symbolism is encountered, as well as repetitive types of symbols peculiar to this patient's functioning. . . . Such self-hypnotic dreams may be used to extend and intensify hypnoanalytic work. . . . The text reveals other points of interest regarding self-hypnotic dreams in relation to therapeutic work, and additional investigations which may be instituted in connection with such dreams."—E. G. Aiken.

6580. Silver, George A. Carbon dioxide therapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 52-58.—Of 100 patients receiving carbon dioxide therapy, 25 showed no improvement, 27 showed slight improvement, 26 showed marked improvement, and 22 showed apparent recovery, in the 1-9 mos. following termination of the therapy.—D. Prager.

6581. Spiegel, E. A., & Spiegel-Adolf, M. (*Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.*) Physiological and physicochemical mechanisms in electroshock treatment. *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 308-310.—This is a brief review of the recent work on physiological changes during and immediately after electroshock treatment, to be published more fully later. In the discussion Himwich (Galesburg State Hospital, Illinois) points out the important increase in spinal fluid nonelectrolytes, the augmentation of nucleic acids and their breakdown products, purines and pyrimidines. He suggests that the nucleic acids come from the nuclei of the brain cells.—M. L. Simmel.

6582. Stokvis, Berthold. Psychotherapeutische Ergebnisse. (Psychotherapeutic results.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 262-263.—The percentages of patients showing improved social adjustment after different short forms of psychotherapy are compared. The results tend to be similar; about

25% of neurotic patients fail to show improvement with either form of treatment.—E. Ochs.

6583. von Gebstall, E. Krisen in der Psychotherapie. (Crises during psychotherapy.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1952, 1, 66-78.—"Crises during psychotherapy are crises of the psychotherapist." The psychotherapist may experience tension between a need to prematurely show a patient the possibilities for freedom, and a need to deal thoroughly with the "lower levels" of personality structure. He may also experience a "crisis" as a result of attempting to understand his own life altogether in terms of particular psychotherapeutic doctrines which are of limited power for clarifying many vital aspects of human experience. A third "crisis" arises from simultaneously viewing "a fellow human as an object of investigation on the one hand" and as a person with freedom in whom one believes on the other.—E. W. Eng.

6584. Wassell, Benjamin. Group composition and patient selection. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 80.—Abstract.

6585. Weiss, Frederick A. Psychoanalysis and moral values. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 39-49.—In analysis the problem of moral values becomes approachable to the degree to which the patient's anxiety, compulsiveness, and self-alienation decrease and his real self becomes stronger. The goal of analysis is the strengthening of the patient's inner autonomy, his healthy moral judgment and responsibility, and the development of the patient's own morality of self-realization. 20 references.—D. Prager.

6586. Wilcox, Katherine W. (*Traverse City (Mich.) State Hosp.*) Perceptual-motor changes following electroconvulsive therapy. *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 337-342.—Bender-Gestalt figures were copied 3 times at 15 minute intervals as soon as possible after a single electroconvulsive treatment. The results were compared with the pre-shock performance of the same patients. The author concludes that the evidence "points toward a pattern of temporary decrement with most of the individuals returning to approximately pretreatment norm within a one-hour recovery period."—M. L. Simmel.

6587. Yanof, Zale A. A new technique of nonconvulsive electric stimulation. *Conf. Neurol.*, 1952, 12, 364-367.—"A new technique of nonconvulsive electric stimulation is described, characterized as follows: It utilized Reiter current of sufficient intensity to stop respiration, but of such magnitude as to avoid tonic spasm of the extremities. The time duration of the induced apnea is identical to the total elapsed time of an electrically produced convulsion. To achieve selective therapeutic results it has been delineated into mild, moderate, and strong stimulation. When properly and individually applied, it is more effective than previously reported techniques in the alleviation and control of anxiety, psychosomatic syndromes, paranoid trends, and reactive

depression. It tends to improve mental cerebration."—*M. L. Simmel.*

(See also abstract 6683)

#### CHILD GUIDANCE

6588. Brauchlin, Eleonora. *Zur Früherfassung des schwierigen Kindes.* (Early recognition of problem children.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1953, 5, 31-37.—The author presents 9 brief case histories to illustrate her point that children's problems can be discovered and treated at kindergarten age, thus aborting possible neurosis and psychosis later in life. The author stresses the importance of early diagnosis.—*T. C. Kahn.*

6589. Calonghi, Luigi, & Grasso, Pier Giovanni. *La psicologia clinica al servizio dei ragazzi "difficili."* (Clinical psychology in the service of "problem" children.) *Salesianum*, 1952, 14, 544-577.—The article is divided into three parts which present respectively: (1) the nature and problems of clinical psychology and the organization and functioning of psychological clinics; (2) general outline of case analysis as to diagnosis (social inquiry, biometric examination, psychological testing, interview) and therapy (physical and psychological); (3) case history of a subject fifteen years old (problem, social inquiry, physical examination, psychological examination, diagnosis, therapy, follow up three months after treatment).—*A. Manoil.*

6590. Chess, Stella, Clark, Kenneth B., & Thomas, Alexander. The importance of cultural evaluation in psychiatric diagnosis and treatment. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 102-114.—Diagnostic and therapeutic errors occurred at a child guidance center where the therapist was not sufficiently aware of his cultural differences from the patient. Cultural factors influence psychological test results. 17 references.—*D. Prager.*

6591. Edwards, George. Report on the workshop on community resources for children, May 1 & 2, 1952. Detroit, Mich.: Probate Court-Wayne County, Juvenile Division, 1952. 16 p.—The subjects discussed and recommendations that followed relative to welfare agency management of children's problems are described and illustrated by case materials.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6592. Keck, Lotti. *Einige tiefenpsychologische Aspekte in der Fürsorge für die unangepasste Jugend.* (Depth psychology in the care of maladjusted youth.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 143-150.—Case histories classified as hereditary or environmental.—*M. H. Nagy.*

6593. Whitehouse, Frederick A. Teamwork: clinical practice in rehabilitation. *Except. Child*, 1953, 19, 143-148; 150-153.—Coordination and cooperation are highly necessary, involving the steps and relationships described.—*T. E. Newland.*

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6594. Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) Application of clinical psychology to voca-

tional counseling. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 393-401.—Recent research in vocational diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up evaluation are reviewed. "Any vocational counselor must be a clinical psychologist in that he is prepared to cope with basic indecisions, ambivalences, dependencies and irrealities that many clients present." 29 references.—*H. P. David.*

6595. Kirk, Barbara A. (U. California, Berkeley.) How counseling affects vocational goals. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 692-698.—Final objectives set at the end of vocational counseling were compared with initial choices suggested by counselees. For the 3107 veteran cases used, 31.4% confirmed their original proposed objective and 20.2% selected one of several objectives suggested initially. 16.7% changed their objective substantially following counseling. The data do not suggest any predominant effect.—*W. Coleman.*

6596. Malinovsky, L. (Psychotechnical Centre, Dept. Educ., Tel-Aviv, Israel.) *Vocational guidance in Israel.* Tel-Aviv, Israel: Psychotechnical Centre, Department of Education, 1952. 13 p.—The operation of the largest vocational guidance center in Israel is described. This center in Tel-Aviv is representative of other centers in the country. Follow-up studies show that those who followed the center's recommendations were considerably more successful than those who were not advised by the center.—*G. K. Morlan.*

6597. Richardson, Harold (U. Nevada, Reno), & Borow, Henry. Evaluation of a technique of group orientation for vocational counseling. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 587-597.—The hypothesis that prior group orientation facilitates educational-vocational counseling was investigated. Results were: (1) Experimental group were significantly higher than control on attitude-information test; (2) control group registered more complaints on a checklist of interview complaints; (3) both groups rated overall value of interview as "quite helpful"; (4) experimental group was inclined to have more client talk during the interviews; (5) judges were inclined to rate experimental group interviews from typescripts as more effective.—*W. Coleman.*

6598. Schäfers, Franz. *Berufsberatung als pädagogische Aufgabe.* (Vocational guidance as educational task.) *Sammlung*, 1952, 7, 507-512.—The task of the vocational counselor is to furnish the counselee with work that is most suitable for his personality structure and at the same time provide management with persons whose abilities correspond most closely to the job requirements. This "educational act" differs in many respects from other educational activities. Because of these peculiarities the counseling activity is considered as belonging to the psychological realm.—*M. J. Stanford.*

6599. Viglietti, Mario. *La conoscenza delle professioni.* (Knowledge of jobs.) *Salesianum*, 1952, 14, 504-513.—A general analysis of vocational guid-

ance problems with emphasis on the need for appropriate knowledge of different jobs is presented. The article is divided into three parts which treat respectively (1) the problem of vocational guidance in terms of orientation and selection, (2) the study of jobs (profession, trade, intellectual work, physical work; knowledge of jobs; professional monographs), (3) the need for a continuous rethinking and reworking of all professional monographs. 21-item bibliography.—A. Manoil.

6600. Viglietti, Mario. *L'impostazione di un centro di orientamento professionale.* (The development of a vocational guidance center.) *Salesianum*, 1952, 14, 515-543.—The development and present conditions of vocational guidance in Italy are presented. After a historical introduction describing the Italian pioneer work in this field from Paolo Zaccaria (1683) to the present time, the author presents in detail the organization and work of the Salesian Center for Vocational Guidance, founded in 1938-40. The article is supplemented with a special envelope containing a complete vocational guidance folder provided with appropriate forms concerning the subject.—A. Manoil.

#### BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

6601. Brown, William. *Effect of service-connection on prognosis in psychiatric war veteran patients.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 642-650.—Of 121 veterans almost twice as many non-service connected patients recovered as service-connected. Immaturity, passive dependency, basic insecurity and inferiority—which originally joined with military stresses to precipitate the psychiatric illness—now join with social pressure to foster continuation of the symptoms (especially conversion and dissociation). The V.A. becomes a protective parent figure to which many cling and some relinquish their hold with great anxiety.—D. Prager.

6602. Chesser, Eustace. *Unquiet minds; leaves from a psychologist's casebook.* New York: Roy Publishers, 1952. 232 p. \$3.50.—The case histories of 8 people exemplifying the control of heredity, environment, and the fantasy world of the individual. The model for life is taken as a mechanical puppet show stressing the existence of strings with the emphasis laid on the "human" and not the "puppet." The argument is less whether we are free or not, but how far, within limits set for us, we can be free and responsible. The means and methods of treatment in the cases are not stressed.—F. W. Snyder.

6603. Choubey, Pramadanath. *A retrospective study of childhood traits of mental disorders.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 115-117.—If childhood indications of mental disorders can be detected and remedied early enough, the way is open to mental health in adult life. The principles involved are presented in four case studies of individuals aged 23 to 28.—G. E. Bird.

6604. Glover, Edward. *Contribution of psychoanalysis to psychiatry.* *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26,

21-27.—To psycho-analysis is due the credit of raising psychiatry from an unimaginative empiricism to the status of a science. In short, the main contribution of psycho-analysis to psychiatry and to psychology as a whole is the development of an adequate theory of mind. Such a theory not only elucidates the clinical problems of mental disorder, but provides an instrument of research applicable in both normal and abnormal psychology.—G. E. Bird.

6605. Horney, Karen. *Values and problems.* *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 80-81.—Abstract.

6606. Hurst, Lewis A. (*Alexandra Inst., Maitland, South Africa.*) *Research in genetics and psychiatry: New York State Psychiatric Institute. Eugen. News*, 1952, 37, 86-91.—The research studies of Franz J. Kallmann are outlined, there being 4 main groups, all utilizing twin data: studies on schizophrenia and manic-depressive psychoses; aging, longevity and senile disorders; suicide and homosexuality; and tuberculosis, not to mention other projects, all of whose findings—except one—present evidence of the importance of innate assets and liabilities for meeting the strains of life. Suicide alone fails to yield statistically valid support for a genetically determined tendency, although a certain type of personality and genetic tendency may combine with social frustration and personal distress or special psychotic syndrome to cause certain acts of suicide.—G. C. Schwesinger.

6607. Jenkins, R. L., Bemiss, E. Lockert, Jr., & Lorr, Maurice. *Duration of hospitalization, readmission rate, and stability of diagnoses in veterans hospitalized with neuropsychiatric diagnoses.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 59-72.—Psychoses with unknown etiology (predominantly schizophrenia) show the lowest discharge rate. The hospitalization period of psychoneurotics and character disorders is brief but the readmission rate is high. The 3 common factors running thru 10 different diagnoses are a schizophrenic factor, a psychoneurotic factor, and a factor of alcohol poisoning.—D. Prager

6608. Krooth, Robert S. *The fertility of the parents of abnormals.* *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1952, 17, 79-89.—Investigations on the measurement of the fertility of parents, ascertained through their children, are discussed and formulae, derived to correct for the method of ascertainment, are used to compute corrected mean family sizes in a number of previously published series of cases. 15 references.—G. C. Schwesinger.

6609. Kubie, Lawrence S. *The distortion of the symbolic process in neurosis and psychosis.* *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 59-86.—The distortions of symbolic functions in adult psychopathology cannot occur in the presymbolic human infant or in animals. However presymbolic changes leave residual emotional disturbances which influence symbolic aspects of later responses to injury. Every symbol refers simultaneously to concepts derived from body needs and images ("I") and to concepts

derived from percepts of the outside world ("non-I"). There is a continuity between normality, neurosis, and psychosis. The major distinction between neurosis and psychosis depends upon whether the distortion of the relationship of the symbol to what it represents is at the "I" or "non-I" end of the symbolic linkage respectively.—*D. Prager.*

6610. Lehmann, H. E. **Stress dynamics in psychiatric perspective.** *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 387-393.—The empirical applications of the physiological studies of stress to recent psychiatric research are considered. Speculation is offered as to future possibilities of physiological measures of psychodynamic defenses, and an urgent need for investigation of stress in the infant and child is pointed up. The psychiatrist's 3 approaches to his patient's response to stress are outlined.—*C. T. Bever.*

6611. Mettler, Fred A. **The semi-responsible individual.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 608-625.—About 20,000 persons in the U.S. have had part of the brain removed psychosurgically. Can these lobotomized persons be considered fully responsible legally? "The essence of the semi-responsible state is an incapacity to evaluate the meaning of a situation . . . in the same manner and to the same degree as individuals chosen from the normal mode would." It remains an unsolved problem as to what kind of community control is necessary for an individual labelled by experts as semi-responsible.—*D. Prager.*

6612. Pasamanick, Benjamin. **Patterns of research in mental hygiene.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 577-589.—Psychiatrists show a lack of insight into essentials of scientific procedure, neglect diagnosis, and are split into many schools. There is no study in the entire history of psychiatry in which a random sample of neurotics and a control group left untreated or given placebo therapy. But psychiatry is new. The writer mentions a few prenatal and paranatal areas for research. Mental hygiene should devote itself to studies where public health applications are inherent in the findings. Mental hygiene ought to try to find answers to questions for which definitive answers are possible.—*D. Prager.*

6613. Svendsen, B. B. **Fluctuation of Danish psychiatric admission rates in World War II; initial decrease and subsequent increase.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 19-37.—During 1939-1948, true morbidity fluctuations occurred in the Danish population under the impact of the German occupation and irrespective of other modifying circumstances. In 1939-41 there was a decrease in admissions followed by a 50% increase in 1942-45, and a levelling off in 1946-48.—*D. Prager.*

6614. White, Robert W. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Abnormalities of behavior.** *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 273-294.—Literature on abnormal psychology and behavior disorders for the year ending June, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: learning of behavior disorders, early childhood origins, research on psycho-dynamics, biochem-

istry of schizophrenia, affective disorders, psychosomatics, cerebral mechanisms. 75-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louitt.*

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY

6615. Charles, Don C. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) **Ability and accomplishment of persons earlier judged mentally deficient.** *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1953, 47, 3-71.—This is a follow-up study of the ability status and general progress of 151 of the 206 persons investigated by Baller in 1935. The mean age of the subjects at the time of the present study was 42 years, so an adequate evaluation of adult adjustment could be made. Evidence relative to present social status was gathered. The present findings agree generally with Baller's 1935 report that the subjects have fared better "than early prognoses indicated they might." "The great variation in the present abilities and achievements of the subjects should dispel any notion that persons who give evidence of low ability in childhood develop and perform according to a rigid stereotype." 58 references.—*G. G. Thompson.*

6616. Doll, Edgar A. (*Devereux Schs, Devon, Pa.*) **Mental deficiency vs. neurophrenia.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 477-480.—The concepts of mental deficiency and neurophrenia are explained and distinguished.—*V. M. Staudt.*

6617. Doll, Edgar A. (*Devereux Schs, Devon, Pa.*) **Understanding and acceptance.** *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 105-106.—"The child must feel understood." He needs acceptance "first at his own evaluation and with regard for his inner and outer needs. Such acceptance need not require unconditional approval, but is the precondition of successful guidance and treatment."—*T. E. Newland.*

6618. Feldman, Irving S. **Psychological differences among moron and borderline mental defectives as a function of etiology. I. Visual-motor functioning.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 484-494.—The hypothesis under study here was to determine whether deficient visual-motor functioning is characteristic of exogenous subjects. To answer this, two specific hypotheses were proposed, namely that exogenous subjects obtain significantly higher Bender-Gestalt scores than endogenous subjects and that endogenous subjects show a significant negative correlation between MA and Bender-Gestalt scores, while exogenous subjects show a lack of correlation between MA and Bender-Gestalt scores. The first specific hypothesis was sustained. The second was only partially confirmed since both groups showed a significant relationship between MA and Bender-Gestalt scores. 20 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

6619. Fisher, Louis A., & Wolfson, Isaac N. (*Newark State Sch., N. Y.*) **Group therapy of mental defectives.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 463-476.—As a result of employing group techniques with 2 groups of young female patients the following results were obtained: (1) 8 of the 12 children showed improved behavior and attitudes as well as more posi-

tive feelings, after the group experience, which cannot be attributed to any other influences. (2) There was a shift from ego-centered to in-group centered behavior and finally to out-group centered interest. (3) A more alert attitude seemed to develop. (4) Their results, the authors claim, give strong support to the view that feeble-minded children do have mental conflicts and that the neurotic conflicts of the retarded child differ very little in kind or complexity from those of the child with normal or superior intelligence.—V. M. Staudt.

6620. Gunzburg, H.-C. *Le dessin du bonhomme dans la déficience mentale.* (The drawing of a man in mental deficiency.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 279-303.—The drawing of a man has at the present 3 main functions in the study of mental deficiency: it classifies patients into a pathological vs. nonpathological dichotomy; it gives an estimation of the patient's intelligence level; and it shows the presence of neurotic traits and areas of anxiety in the personality structure of the patient. Each function of the test is discussed and examples are given. 25 references.—G. Besnard.

6621. Heiser, Karl F. (*Vineland (N. J.) Training Sch.*) *Applications of clinical psychology to mental deficiency.* In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 450-458.—The postwar years have seen a renewed interest for research in mental deficiency. Shifting concepts of criteria, etiology, and treatment are discussed. "The emphasis is changing from intelligence as a central problem to the subject of the personality as a whole." 46 references.—H. P. David.

6622. Jackson, W. P. U. *Studies of adult cretins.* *S. Afr. med. J.*, 1952, 26(30, 31, 32).—In Pt. I and II, ". . . an attempt is made to present certain features of sporadic cretinism in adult life and to suggest that there is a tendency towards normality with age in those who survive. This is manifested in certain physical characters, the temperature, pulse rate, blood, sexual development and possibly even circulation rate and glucose tolerance. Pt. I is a description of 2 untreated adult cretins; their condition was the result of congenital myxoedema in which there is foetal thyroid atrophy with no family history of thyroid diseases. Part III presents a doubtful case, a mentally defective adult dwarf with the bulk of evidence pointing to a diagnosis of atypical cretinism.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

6623. Jervis, George A. (*Leitchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.*) *Studies on phenylpyruvic oligophrenia; phenylpyruvic acid content of blood.* *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1952, 81, 715-720.—Biochemical analyses of blood samples from 39 patients ranging in age from 4 to 68 and in IQ from 5 to 51 showed phenylketonemia as characteristic of the condition as is phenylketonuria. The correlation ( $r$ , .43) between phenylketonemic level and degree of mental defect argues against the assumption of toxic action by the acid in the mental retardation. Nutritional state may account for the correlation.—L. A. Pennington.

6624. Joseph, Clifford, & Yannet, Herman. (*Southbury (Conn.) Training Sch.*) *Congenital idiocy, sexual infantilism, and dwarfism; a clinical report of two cases with autopsy in one case.* *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1952, 24, 257-262.—Both cases present: (1) an estimated MA of 1 year; (2) infantile genitalia; (3) reduced 17-ketosteroid excretion; (4) marked dwarfism; (5) presumably normal electrolyte, carbohydrate, thyroid, and water metabolism. Autopsy findings included: (1) areas of focal ganglion cell loss and gliosis in the brain; (2) deficiency of acidophilic and basophilic cells in the anterior pituitary; (3) reduced size of the adrenals. Interpreted as resulting from widespread cerebral maldevelopment and manifesting selective pituitary dysfunction as well as severe mental defect.—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

6625. Kanner, Leo. *Parents' feelings about retarded children.* *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 375-383.—The importance of giving professional attention to the parents of retarded children as well as treating the children is stressed.—V. M. Staudt.

6626. Porteus, Stanley D., & Corbett, Gerald R. *Statutory definitions of feeble-minded in U. S. A.* *J. Psychol.*, 1953, 35, 81-105.—This is a survey of the legal definitions of feeble-mindedness as used by the various states, as well as consideration of various psychological, psychiatric, medical, and military interpretations. The authors suggest that any statute should contain these 5 provisions: definition—"incapable of independent self-management and self-support"; commitment only upon recommendation of an examining board; this board to have physician, psychiatrist, or clinical psychologist who has had special experience in diagnosis of the feeble-minded, with lawyer or other lay person as chairman; certification of extent of retardation and of incapacity; discharge only upon recommendation of board and superintendent of the institution that the individual is not likely to become a burden on the community.—R. W. Husband.

6627. Stevenson, Lewis D., & Vogel, F. Stephen. *A case of macrocephaly associated with feeble-mindedness and encephalopathy with peculiar deposits throughout the brain and spinal cord.* *Ciencia, Mex.*, 1952, 12, 71-74.—The patient, a boy of 7, had been apparently normal until the age of 5 months at which time he had episodes of losing contact with his surroundings. On examination, he was emaciated, obviously hydrocephalic, and spastic. A complete autopsy was performed 5 hours after death. The most notable feature was a deposit of a peculiar substance present throughout the brain and spinal cord. The histological, histochemical, chemical and physical properties of the material suggest that it might be a fibrin-like protein or a lipo-protein substance.—J. Brozek.

6628. Tarjan, George, & Sharfman, Katharine H. (*Pacific Colony State Hosp., Spadra, Calif.*) *Two years' experience with a general purpose mental hygiene clinic in a hospital for mental defectives.* *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 518-525.—Two years'

experience, the results of which are presented here, indicates that the establishment of the out-patient clinic is a worthwhile adventure. The authors feel that the benefits noted at their hospital are very likely applicable to other psychiatric hospitals, both for the mentally ill and handicapped.—*V. M. Staudt.*

6629. **Vanderhost, Leonette; Sloan, William, & Bensberg, Gerard J., Jr.** (*Lincoln (Ill.) State School and Colony.*) Performance of mental defectives on the Wechsler-Bellevue and the WISC. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 481-483.—2 groups of high grade mental defectives were given the Wechsler-Bellevue, Form I and the WISC. In general, agreement was found between the performance sections of the two scales and between the Binet and the verbal sections of the two scales. The authors feel that this finding of a significant difference and lower correlation for the Verbal sections of the two tests suggests that the abilities of the subjects may be sampled at the lower end of the scale on the Wechsler I since the MA's of this group fall near the bottom of the standardization population. For mental defectives in the 11-16 CA range, the WISC is to be preferred to the Wechsler I.—*V. M. Staudt.*

6630. **Yannet, Herman.** The progress of medical research in the field of mental deficiency. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 447-452.—Various approaches now being made to the problem of mental deficiency are indicated. In one, the organic approach, there has been an attempt to raise the intellectual capacity of the retarded through drugs, hormones or surgery. This approach has been relatively unsuccessful so far. The other approach is mainly preventive, and is based on continuous investigation and discovery of new causes, and a better understanding of causes already known. Previous factors once thought completely hopeless, as for example congenital malformations and genetic conditions, have begun to yield to new types of research techniques.—*V. M. Staudt.*

(See also abstracts 6506, 6766)

#### BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

6631. **Arlow, Jacob A.** Masturbation and symptom formation. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 45-58.—Masturbation and symptom formation both demonstrate the activity of the ego in discharging instinctual tensions while paying regard to the demands of the superego and reality. Masturbation is usually ego syntonic and avoids conflict with environmental objects. Symptoms are ego alien and discharge punishment and instinctual gratification simultaneously. The masturbation activity and the masturbation fantasies may be re-united to form symptoms. These symptoms represent a disguised and distorted return of suppressed masturbation. Dreams, masturbation, and symptoms are reciprocally related and demonstrate an overlapping continuum for the discharge of instinctual tensions. 17 references.—*D. Prager.*

6632. **Baumgartner, Franziska.** Zu spät . . . ; von der Tragik menschlichen Handelns. (Too late . . . ; the tragedy of human behavior.) Zürich: Rascher, 1953. ix, 150 p.—7 case histories of the author's own experience are discussed in a popular way. It is common to all of them that the patients realize too late that their unfriendly and selfish behavior has had the most tragic consequences for other people's life and happiness. Such belated recognition and repentance has made their own lives so miserable that in desperation they come to ask the psychologist's advice. Education is to be blamed for these conditions: it fails to teach consideration and responsibility for others nor does it emphasize the importance of kindness in everyday life.—*M. Haas.*

6633. **Ellis, Albert.** Applications of clinical psychology to sexual disorders. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 467-480.—"Relatively few indisputable facts are presently known about sexual disabilities and their causes . . . because exceptionally little factual research has been done, or is now being done. While much opinionizing and attitudinalizing exists, little of it is based on solid evidence." The present review is confined to varied aspects of frigidity and impotence. 231 references.—*H. P. David.*

6634. **Fervers, Josef.** Ein Fall von abnormer Mutterbindung und seine Beurteilung im Strafverfahren. (A case of abnormal mother-fixation and its evaluation in penal law.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1952, 2, 258-262.—The psychosexual development and problems of a 42-year old man with a very strong mother-fixation are described. He came before the court when he was found to practice mutual onanism with two adolescent boys. The psychiatrist noted that, in spite of normal intelligence, the man's psychic development was arrested at the level of a 16-year old boy; he could thus not be considered fully responsible nor capable of appreciating the implications of his offense.—*E. Ochs.*

6635. **Fürst, Hans.** Die menschliche Aggressivität. (Human aggressiveness.) *Psychol. Berater gesunde prakt. Lebensgestalt.*, 1952, 4, 467-487.—Human aggressiveness is a form of negativism and is intensified by physiological needs and emotional insecurity. It is not possible to prevent the formation of some aggressiveness in an individual. Therefore the sublimation and dissipation of hostile feelings presents a compelling challenge. It is characteristic of humans to release their aggressive impulses on weaker fellow humans. Necessary elements in an individual's emancipation from aggression are: (1) an emotionally healthy social climate and (2) a mental hygiene approach to daily living.—*T. C. Kahn.*

6636. **Gero, George.** Defenses in symptom formation. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1953, 1, 87-103.—"The inhibitory acts, that is to say, the repression of drives and fantasies growing out of the oedipal situation, comprise the defensive steps before the

symptom is established, whereas the phobic avoidance is a defense against the already crystallized symptom." The obsessive idea is the perception of a highly cathected but desexualized impulse. The sexual fantasy underlying the obsessive thought is repressed or is kept pale and abstract if it should appear in consciousness. Bodily sensations which the fantasy should activate are blocked. If we correctly interpret defensive activity resulting in the affectlessness of obsessive thought, anxiety will emerge.—*D. Prager.*

6637. Searles, Harold F. Concerning a psychodynamic function of perplexity, confusion, suspicion, and related mental states. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 351-376.—The mental states of perplexity, bafflement, uncertainty, confusion and suspicion are seen as defenses against the awareness of repressed affects. Clinical material from analytically oriented psychotherapy is presented to illustrate each state. A theory is offered regarding a mode of psychogenesis of delusions, with the above mental states described as forerunners.—*C. T. Bever.*

6638. Sivadon, P. L'adaptation des psychopathes au travail. (The adaptation of psychopaths to work.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 273-278.—All persons who exhibit a reduction of their adaptive powers are encompassed by the term psychopath. Though they form an heterogeneous group, each has a "threshold of adaptation," a level of optimal efficiency beyond which their personality tends to deteriorate. Many of the variables which affect this optimal level of efficiency are discussed in several terms. Some types of work such as work involving personal expressions, work permitting aggression, are areas in which psychopaths are more likely to succeed than in types of work which impose restrictions such as assembly line work in which a certain rhythm must be followed. Once this optimal level is obtained, two avenues of approach are opened; if the goal is therapy then their level should be progressively raised; if, however, the patient is not able to rise above the level, every effort should be made to increase the subject specialization in an area.—*G. Besnard.*

6639. Small, S. Mouchly. Validation of libido theory. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 38-51.—Masturbation of an ileal stump was accompanied by genital fantasies. Another patient who masturbated his appendicostomy showed dramatic relief from bowel symptoms when he returned to genital masturbation. A new orifice may be utilized for erotic gratification and become invested with libidinal values.—*D. Prager.*

6640. Stolzenberg, Jacob. Case reports on bruxism and periodic hysterical trismus. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 67-70.—A summary of the successful treatment of a case of bruxism and periodic hysterical trismus by post-hypnotic suggestion is presented. The necessity for the orthodontist to be aware of possible emotional and subjective complications in his diagnosis is emphasized.—*E. G. Aiken*

6641. Ulett, George A., Gleser, Goldine; Winokur, George, & Lawler, Ann. The EEG as an index of

anxiety-proneness. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 379-380.—Abstract.

6642. Wilkins, Walter L. (St. Louis U., Mo.) Applications of clinical psychology to addiction. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 481-490.—An overview of the etiology and treatment in chronic alcoholism and drug addiction is presented. Physiological and psychological proneness to addiction, as well as personality characteristics most frequently noted in addicts are discussed. Current psychological test findings are summarized. 55 references.—*H. P. David.*

6643. Wolberg, Arlene R. The "borderline" patient. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 694-710.—This paper suggests ways of approaching and treating the borderline patient. Diagnosis, psychodynamics and psychopathology, genetic origins, the mother, therapeutic management, positive ego construction, "attitude therapy", and the role of the father are all discussed within this framework.—*L. N. Solomon.*

6644. Wolf, Stewart, & Wolff, Harold G. Headaches; their nature and treatment. Boston: Little, Brown, 1953. xii, 177 p. \$2.50.—Written for the layman this book in 9 chapters summarizes the facts about headache, tracing the condition to 1 or more of 3 mechanisms: vascular (distension or displacement of vessels), muscle tightness, and mucous membrane engorgement. "Attention to the patient as an individual in a social setting" is advised in treatment. 3 chapters discuss migraine.—*L. A. Pennington.*

#### SPEECH DISORDERS

6645. Bell, Dorothy, & Pross, E. L. (Texas Christian U., Fort Worth.) A 'medicine bag' for the speech correctionist. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 397-400.—A description of the minimum "tools" needed by the speech correctionist.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6646. Douglass, Ernest, & Quarrington, Bruce. (U. Toronto, Ontario, Can.) The differentiation of interiorized and exteriorized secondary stuttering. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 377-385.—Stutterers can be divided into two types, those who attempt to mask their stuttering, and those who attempt to avoid it by devices. The interiorized stutterer wants to avoid stuttering. The exteriorized stutterer wants to express himself. Interiorized stutterers appear to come from families that are upwardly oriented and employ child rearing practices and methods of discipline particularly suited to children who are to maintain the social status of the family. Case histories show that the families of interiorized stutterers showed earlier and greater concern for speech behavior.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6647. Hess, Maria. Tiefenpsychologische Aspekte in der Sprachheilbehandlung. (Depth psychology in speech therapy.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 138-140.—All speech therapy is believed by the author to be depth therapy. Among the factors intervening in the healing she accentuates

the self-confidence, the confidence in the environment and the role of rhythm both physically and psychologically.—*M. H. Nagy*.

6648. Lefevre, Margaret C. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) A rationale for resistive therapy in speech training for the cerebral palsied. *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 61-64.—It is necessary to capitalize on the young child's readiness to speak. "Even the child who is too young or otherwise unable to comprehend verbal directions will make muscular responses and ordinarily will accept resistive therapy in a play spirit." Applying resistance to respiration is described, and the possibilities of applying resistance to jaw, lip and tongue motion are suggested. The importance of early treatment is stressed.—*T. E. Newland*.

6649. Luchsinger, R. Die Sprachentwicklung von ein- und zweieiligen Zwillingen und die Vererbung von Sprachstörungen. (Speech development in one and two egg twins and the heredity of speech defects.) *Acta Genet. med. Gemeiolog.*, 1953, 2, 31-48.—On the basis of investigation of 12 monozygotic twin pairs, normal as well as retarded speech is found to be an idiosyncratic characteristic. An hereditary basis of speech defects and stammering is also shown. A disposition to dyslalia appeared in only half the cases of monozygotic twins, suggesting a peripherocentral origin for this.—*G. C. Schwesinger*.

6650. Moore, Wilbur E. (*Central Mich. Coll. Educ., Mount Pleasant.*), Souderberg, George, & Powell, Donna. Relations of stuttering in spontaneous speech to speech content and verbal output. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 371-376.—16 stutterers in responses to 6 pairs of questions spoke a total of 25,326 words, stuttering for 2408 seconds. When speaking of parents there was an increase in the severity of stuttering although the difference was not mathematically significant. The relation between the number of words spoken and the severity of stuttering is a highly stable one. Stuttering does not inhibit verbal output.—*M. F. Palmer*.

6651. Myklebust, Helmer R. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Aphasia in children. *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 9-14.—Brief functional descriptions are given of expressive, receptive, central, and mixed types of aphasia. Care is urged to guard against possible diagnostic confusion with deafness, mental deficiency and emotional disturbance. Possible causes and the importance of unique educational program needs are indicated.—*T. E. Newland*.

6652. Shames, George. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) An investigation of prognosis and evaluation in speech therapy. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 386-392.—27 adult stutterers, 2 voice problems, 4 articulation problems, and 4 cleft palates were studied for speech and social inadequacy by means of questionnaires, judging techniques, the Guilford-Martin Inventory of Factors STDCR, and the Rorschach test. Not having previous therapy, coming from a bilingual home, being in the middle socio-economic class, introversion, little happy-go-

luckiness, absence of color balance signs from the Rorschach, reduction of popular responses, increase in form content and reduction of movement signs, and much avoidance of social contact, were tentatively related to clinical improvement.—*M. F. Palmer*.

6653. Sherman, Dorothy, & Linke, Eugene. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) The influence of certain vowel types of degree of harsh voice quality. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 401-408.—15 adult males whose voices had been judged to exhibit harsh voice qualities read 6 passages on magnetic tape. The vowel content of each passage was controlled and belonged to the front, back, high, low, tense, and lax categories. The samples were judged on a seven-point scale by a group of 35 observers. High vowels were perceived as less harsh than low vowels and lax vowels were perceived as less harsh than tense vowels. Other differences in the perception of harsh voice quality were noted.—*M. F. Palmer*.

6654. Sittig, Elly. (*Beth David Hosp., New York.*) Symptomatology of stuttering. *Int. Rec. Med.*, 1952, 165, 567-570.—A description of the development of stuttering, based upon experience with more than 16,000 cases, is given.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6655. Turnblom, Martha, & Myers, Julian S. A group discussion program with the families of aphasic patients. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1952, 17, 393-396.—The authors feel they receive results in group therapy with families of aphasic patients in the following directions: ventilation of the problem, reassurance, education, orientation, alleviation of guilt, sharing of responsibility, and the adoption of constructive outlook. Written and verbal comments from participants were uniformly favorable.—*M. F. Palmer*.

(See also abstract 6708)

#### CRIME & DELINQUENCY

6656. Banay, Ralph S. (*Police Dept., New York.*) Applications of clinical psychology to crime and delinquency. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 459-466.—Recent research findings suggest that the dividing line between criminal and "normal" conduct is not as clear as was believed at one time. "The application of psychological progress to the field of crime and delinquency is made extraordinarily difficult by the resistance of society—and especially the resistance of the authorities—to the integration of this profession into the system of treating criminal offenders." 25 references.—*H. P. David*.

6657. Buck, Alice E., & Grygier, T. A new attempt in psychotherapy with juvenile delinquents. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 711-724.—It was noted that a male research worker acting together with a female psychotherapist created a new dynamic situation which might have important therapeutic consequences for some categories of juvenile delinquents and might provide new ground for the exploration of the dynamics of primary group relation-

ships. This research was an attempt to investigate the usefulness of joint psychotherapy in various categories of juvenile delinquents of both sexes.—*L. N. Solomon.*

6658. Diller, Leonard. A comparison of the test performances of delinquent and non-delinquent girls. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1952, 81, 167-183.—A comparison of a group of nursing applicants and a group of delinquent girls showed significant differences in IQ on the Wechsler as well as differences in several personality vectors as measured by Jastak's factor analysis. 47 references.—*Z. Luria.*

6659. Jacobs, Steven M., & Graham, E. Ellis. (U. Denver, Colo.) A comparison of the Rorschachs of juvenile auto thieves and juvenile burglars. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 76.—Abstract.

6660. Johnson, Wendell; Darley, Frederic L., & Spiestersbach, D. C. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Diagnostic manual in speech correction: a professional training workbook. New York: Harper, 1952. viii, 221 p. \$2.50.—A workbook for the training of students in the diagnosis of speech disorders. As such, it covers the forms used by most speech correctionists regardless of their philosophical basis of work; therefore, it should be useful in most professional training institutions as a general projects workbook.—*M. F. Palmer.*

6661. Levy, Sol. (Eastern State Hosp., Medical Lake, Wash.) A study of the electroencephalogram as related to personality structure in a group of inmates of a state penitentiary. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 113.—Abstract.

6662. Milner, J. G. Personal factors in correctional work. *Fed. Probation*, 1952, 16, 19-23.—The personality of the correctional worker, rather than the program in which he functions, is essentially the key to treating and helping the offender. It is therefore important that staff personnel work in an atmosphere of easy relationships with each other, and their own mental health promoted so that they may be able to exert the personal factor important in rehabilitating the delinquents and criminals in their charge.—*M. N. Brown.*

6663. Rumney, Jay (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.), & Murphy, Joseph P. Probation and social adjustment. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1952. xvii, 285 p. \$4.50.—1,000 persons put on probation in Essex County, New Jersey in 1937 were followed up in 1948 in order to determine value of probation. Of the original 1,000, 672 were located and interviewed, and some information was obtained for 215 others. Of the total 889 people followed, 430 or 48% had subsequent arrests. Of the 672 interviewed, 66% were regarded as likely to continue a law-abiding existence, 22% were regarded unfavorably, and for 12% a guarded prognosis is held. There is needed (1) a better selection of cases for probation, (2) better qualified personnel, (3) improved case work skills, (4) more effective community resources, (5) wider public understanding of probation.—*R. J. Corsini.*

6664. Schilf, Erich. Beiträge zur Kinderpsychologie. 1. Zur Frage, ob Kinder an Ihnen begangene Sittlichkeitsverbrechen verheimlichen oder spontan melden. (Contributions to child psychology. 1. To the question, whether children conceal or spontaneously report sexual crimes against them.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1952, 4, 336-339.—Records of the State Attorney's Office in East Berlin reveal that of 100 children—96 girls, 4 boys—in the ages from 4 to 13 years, 21 girls and 3 boys spontaneously told those responsible for their care of criminal sex experiences. With one exception the girls were under 10 years old. The reliability of testimony by children is discussed. Russian summary.—*C. T. Bever.*

#### PSYCHOSES

6665. Barison, Ferdinando. (Psychiatric Hosp., Padova, Italy.) L'impostazione del problema psicologico della schizofrenia. (The psychological problem of schizophrenia.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 13, 474-487.—The author considers that "the psychological study of schizophrenia should be conducted avoiding especially the nosological criterion." He suggests considering the schizophrenic mannerism as an unreal theatrical behavior which might characterize all schizophrenic manifestations; consequently, schizophrenia could be understood as "theatric manifestation in function of the negation of reality." The author suggests also the consideration of Rorschach original responses and the study of personality traits as manifested in schizophrenics. English, French, and German summaries, p. 538.—*A. Manoil.*

6666. Blessing, Harold Dean, & Glad, Donald D. Substitutive and social solution fantasy: relations between fantasy and behavior as a function of degree of illness in schizophrenia. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 78.—Abstract.

6667. Chatterji, N. N. Psychology of paranoia. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 55-65.—The author explains and illustrates the delusions of grandeur, persecution and jealousy by means of several case studies. The theories of Kraepelin, Freud, Klein, and others are discussed.—*G. E. Bird.*

6668. Gagnon, Georges. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) The emotions and some of their effects on the blood. *Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Cathol. Univ. Amer.*, 1952, 8(2), 37 p.—The volume discusses an experimental procedure designed to determine whether the blood of excited and depressed patients with a psychosis of a psychogenic nature had any effect on the heart rate of daphnia and embryo of chicks, and on the behavior of paramecia. The embryos and paramecia were employed as tests to see if the blood affecting the daphnia would also affect them. The second part of the study examines whether the blood of persons with organic psychosis in excited and in depressed phases would produce similar effects. The third part compares the effects of the whole group of excited psychotics

with those of the depressed group. Data used were from 73 male psychotic patients.—*S. M. Amato*.

6669. Gerard, Donald L., & Houston, Lester G. Family setting and the social ecology of schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 27, 90-101.—The over-all central concentration of 305 male schizophrenics is caused by the instability of the single and divorced patients who have moved away from their family settings into the central, deteriorated areas of the city which offer them residential facilities. Residential instability may serve as protection against becoming involved in close interpersonal relationships. 16 references.—*D. Prager*.

6670. Hackett, Paul. The cardboard giants. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1952. vi, 309 p. \$3.50.—An autobiographical novel describing the life and treatment in a Veterans Administration psychiatric hospital as reported by a former patient who had carried the diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia. The book's 25 chapters start with the veteran at home prior to admission and end with his discharge.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6671. Hartley, Richard B., & Glad, Donald D. Changes in schizophrenic behavior in group therapy as a function of the type of therapist activity. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 81-82.—Abstract.

6672. Hill, Denis. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) EEG in episodic psychotic and psychopathic behaviour. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 419-442.—A classification of mildly abnormal EEG patterns found in adult psychiatric patients demonstrating episodic psychopathic or psychotic behavior, but without evidence of cerebral injury or disease, is presented. The incidences of 7 types of abnormalities in a control and 5 abnormal populations (total  $N = 803$ ) are given. EEGs with fast spike-and-wave complexes or grouped spikes are especially associated with catatonic schizophrenia. Personality disorder with antisocial conduct is frequent in cases with temporal lobe abnormalities. *Ss* whose EEGs showed maturational defects tended to obtain higher verbal than nonverbal scores on intelligence scales, while for *Ss* with paroxysmal EEG disturbances the opposite was true (significant beyond 1% level).—*R. J. Ellington*.

6673. Jackson, Don D. (Palo Alto (Calif.) Clinic.) Psychotherapy for schizophrenia. *Sci. Amer.*, 1952, 188(1), 58-63.—Shock therapy and laboratory produce dramatic results but accumulating evidence raises questions about the permanence of results. Although Freud doubted that psychoanalysis could be effective with schizophrenics there are increasing indications that psychotherapy can be effective. The author discusses psychotherapeutic methods that are of value in treating schizophrenia.—*C. M. Louitt*.

6674. Keely, H. W., & Glad, Donald D. The schizophrenic Thematic Apperception Test responses and behavior in acutely psychotic and social remission stages. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 82.—Abstract.

6675. Lando, L. I., & Zeleva, M. S. Dinamika biokhimicheskikh svigov krovi pri kombinirovannom lechenii psikhicheskii bol'nykh elektroshokom i snotvornymi. (The dynamics of biochemical shifts in the blood in the treatment of mental patients by electroshock and sleep preparations in combination.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 53-59.—The combined treatment is significantly better than one which employs only the basic method.—*I. D. London*.

6676. Latham, Harris L. (Galesburg (Ill.) State Research Hosp.) Notes on senescence and cerebral arteriosclerosis and senile dementia or senile psychosis based on medical and psychological authorities; symptoms compared and contrasted to aid diagnosis. Galesburg, Ill.: Author, 1952. 26 p. (Mimeo.)—Long lists of symptoms compiled from 23 sources deal with presenile dementias, senescence, arteriosclerosis, dementia. The overlappings of syndromes are presented along with the differentia, thus stressing caution in diagnosing elderly persons by psychiatrists and psychologists.—*H. L. Latham*.

6677. Lowe, Warner L. (U. Denver, Colo.) Religious delusions in psychoses—a comparative study. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 85.—Abstract.

6678. Masciocchi, A., & Pinelli, P. Combination of psychotechnical investigation and EEG in the study of alteration induced by electroshock in psychiatric patients. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 231.—Abstract.

6679. Miller, Derek H., & Clancy, John. An approach to the social rehabilitation of chronic psychotic patients. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 435-443.—An approach to the social rehabilitation of 100 psychotic patients, based on the hypothesis that deterioration of chronic schizophrenics may be due to environmental crippling, was tested in a special active treatment ward. The preliminary study of the subculture of a custodial care ward and the results and implications of the project are outlined.—*C. T. Bever*.

6680. Rotshtein, G. A. O granitsakh primeneniya elektrosudorozhnoi terapii pri shizofrenii. (On the limits of application of electroconvulsive therapy in cases of schizophrenia.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 35-44.—Pavlovian theory requires a review of electroconvulsive therapy for schizophrenics. After a consideration of the various schizophrenic states, it is concluded that there is "necessary a sensible narrowing of the limits, [assigned to] application of electroconvulsive therapy . . . in cases of schizophrenia, to [those that will include only] states, in which this therapy leads to a deep and stable remission, not attainable by other, less gross contemporary methods of active therapy."—*I. D. London*.

6681. Sabbath, Joseph C., & Luce, Ralph A., Jr. Psychosis and bronchial asthma. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 562-576.—In 32 cases of bronchial asthma with psychosis there appeared to be no selective distribution of asthma among psychiatric diagnostic

categories. Asthma remained before, during, and after paranoid psychosis. Whether a patient retained or lost his asthmatic symptoms in psychosis was related directly to the amount of personality uninvolved in the psychotic process and related inversely to the level of psychosis. 18 references.—*D. Prager.*

6682. Sackler, Raymond R., Sackler, Mortimer D., Co Tui, Martí-Ibáñez, Félix, & Sackler, Arthur M. On tolerance to and craving for alcohol in histamine-treated schizophrenics. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 597-607.—Histamine reduces both tolerance and craving for alcohol. ACH, ACTH, and cortisone increase tolerance and reduce craving. Correct diagnosis is fundamental to proper endocrine treatment. The metabolic approach is promising for the study of problem drinking and other psychiatric disorders.—*D. Prager.*

6683. Semrad, Elvin V., Menzer, Doris; Mann, James, & Standish, Christopher T. A study of the doctor-patient relationship in psychotherapy of psychotic patients. *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 377-385.—One of several studies from a research project, this article draws on clinical observations of the doctor-patient relationship in psychotherapy with psychotics, with special attention to problems of counter-transference. Discussed by Fromm-Reichmann and Mary Julian White.—*C. T. Bever.*

6684. Shmilovich, L. A., & Sivtsova, A. S. Kombinirovannoe lechenie shizofrenii. (The combined treatment of schizophrenia.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 59.—Electroshock and narcotic therapy in combination reduce the number of relapses.—*I. D. London.*

6685. Thompson, E. Fredrick, & Glad, Donald D. Relationships between emotional projection test responses and the process of improvement in a therapy group of paranoid schizophrenics. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 82-83.—Abstract.

6686. Zykova, Z. I. Elektrosudorozhnaia terapiia involučionnykh psikhotov. (Electroconvulsive therapy of involutional psychoses.) *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1952, 52(3), 60-67.—Electroshock therapy gives good results in cases of involutional psychoses regardless of duration of psychotic state.—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstract 6607)

#### PSYCHONEUROSES

6687. Conn, Jacob H. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Hypnosynthesis III. Hypnotherapy of chronic war neuroses with a discussion of the value of abreaction, regression, and revivication. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 1, 29-43.—"Three examples of chronic war neurosis which were successfully treated by hypnotherapy are presented." The crux of the therapeutic problem is the integration of unbearable experiences which had been previously dissociated. It is postulated that the hypnotic trance provides an inter-personal experience which is

of value in the treatment of chronic war neurosis.—*E. G. Aiken.*

6688. Kelman, Harold. Rational and irrational authority; a holistic viewpoint. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 50-61.—A neurotic is logical but is irrational, i.e., he is out of ratio with the actualities of himself and his environment. A feeling of rational authority can obtain when most of the positions in the self-system have valuations inherent in them which are predominantly of rational proportions.—*D. Prager.*

6689. Kelman, Norman. Clinical aspects of externalized living. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 12, 15-23.—To relieve inner tension a type of neurotic externalizes aspects of the neurotic process as well as the constructiveness of the real self. In analysis there is a low incentive for self-examination, inertia, and elusiveness. The externalizing person is out for anonymity and for avoidance of deep involvement with self or others.—*D. Prager.*

6690. Korson, Selig M. The successful treatment of a severe chronic anxiety neurosis with psychotherapy followed by electric shock treatment. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1952, 26, 651-656.—Psychoanalysis, the treatment of choice in severe anxiety states, was not available to this patient. The patient was treated in a V.A. hospital for 13 mos. with narcosynthesis, hypnosis, "free association," and support and reassurance. After partial remission, 19 electric shocks were given three times weekly. After a psychotic episode of one month's duration, there followed total remission with no recurrence for 16 mos. to date.—*D. Prager.*

6691. Thompson, Charles B., & Sill, Alfreda P. (Lifwynn Foundation, Westport, Conn.) Our common neurosis; notes on a group experiment. New York: Exposition, 1953. xxxii, 210 p. \$3.50.—53 sketches demonstrating the inconsistent and prejudicial nature of interpersonal, inter-group, and inter-societal relations were written by members of Dr. Trigant Burrow's workshop in human relations in the 20's. These sketches from *Mental Health* (Maryland) have been reprinted within a framework of interpretation in the light of later developments in the investigations of Dr. Burrow and his associates which indicate that "despite society's drive toward conflict and impasse, there is a deeper tendency, cohesive and cooperative, in man which can be reactivated as an integrative force in human interrelationships."—*A. J. Sprow.*

(See also abstract 6607)

#### PSYCHOSOMATICS

6692. Bellak, Leopold. (Ed.) *Psychology of physical illness; psychiatry applied to medicine, surgery and the specialties*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1952. vii, 243 p. \$5.50.—The volume's 15 chapters, each written by one or more medical specialists, deal with psychiatric problems met in the practice of medicine, surgery, and dentistry. The specialties discussed include: General practice, Inter-

nal medicine, Malignancy, General and plastic surgery, Gynecology and obstetrics, Genitourinary disorders, Orthopedics, Ear, nose, and throat diseases, Neurological disorders, Pediatrics, Dermatology, Dentistry, and the role of the physician's personality.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6693. Iversen, Torben, Juel-Nielsen, Niels; Quaade, Flemming; Tolstrup, Kai, & Østergaard, Lise. Psychogenic obesity in children with special reference to Hilde Bruch's theory. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1952, 41, 574-576.—Excessive eating and reduced activity in the obese child have high emotional value for both mother and child. The obese child obtains love only thru food. Obesity to the child means security and strength. His mother's childhood was devoid of love. Food is used by mother to attach the child to herself and to overprotect him to disguise from herself her primary hostility and rejection of the child.—*D. Prager.*

6694. Lipshutz, Daniel M. Some observations upon specificity in psychosomatic medicine. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1952, 6, 683-693.—The factor of specificity must be completely eradicated from our theoretical and clinical consideration of psychosomatic disease and it must be considered, rather, as a regression of the individual to an early period of his physiologic existence, in which the only dangers he experienced were from within.—*L. N. Solomon.*

#### CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

6695. Berger, Stanley. (New York U.) Paraplegia. In *Garrett, J. F., Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 46-59.—The nature of the numerous emotional reactions by the patient to his paraplegia is set forth so as to assist the rehabilitation worker in understanding the client as a person and as a potential candidate for vocational counseling. 21 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6696. Cook, William H., & Stavraky, George W. A cerebellar component of convulsive manifestations. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 741-754.—It was hypothesized that cerebellar ablations would sensitize related motor mechanisms thereby affecting the induction of chemically induced seizures. Unilateral ablations variously located within the cerebellums of 25 cats were performed and, after the animals' recoveries, followed by metrazol or acetylcholine injections. The animals "fell, rolled, staggered, and circled to the side opposite the . . . lesion" during the artificially induced convulsions.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6697. Dunson, M. I. The educability of cerebral palsied children. London: Newnes Educational Publishing Co., 1952. x, 163 p. £1 1s. (*Nat. Fdn. Educ. Res. Engl., Publ. No. 4.*)—Data on 3700 cerebral palsied children including 1044 individual case histories, and psychological and educational measurements on various size groups form the basis for this report. Subjects discussed are types and incidence of cerebral palsy, intelligence, verbal ability and speech, spatial concepts, laterality, sensory defects, emotional stability, educational achievement and progress, and selection for special programs. Recommendations for special educational programs. 78-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louitt.*

6698. Franciscus, Marie Louise. (Columbia U., New York.) The cerebral palsied as a person. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1952, 13(10), 5-8; 11-12; 14.—"The cerebral palsied, to meet life's requirements, must learn to know themselves, their abilities and limitations, be they great or small. They must have respect for themselves and their abilities and must convey that self-respect to others. The dignity and worth of the individual is dependent upon the triad of thinking, feeling, and acting that the individual brings to each situation which he meets."—*T. E. Newland.*

6699. French, J. D. (V. A. Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) Brain lesions associated with prolonged unconsciousness. *A.M.A. Arch. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 727-740.—Clinical and autopsy data pertaining to 3 patients indicated lesion location within the reticular activating system of the cephalic segment of the brain stem. Disturbances in consciousness were believed attributable to a "deficiency of exciting influences on subcortical and cortical structures, either by destruction of the activating system itself or by its isolation from higher functional areas. Case summaries reported in detail.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6700. Garrett, James F. (Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.) Cerebral palsy. In *Garrett, J. F., Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 60-67.—The multiple handicaps met in these conditions are described along with a review of psychometric studies relative to intellectual and personality characteristics. 18 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6701. Harrower, Molly R., & Herrmann, Rosalind. Psychological factors in multiple sclerosis. In *Garrett, J. F., Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 68-79.—What multiple sclerosis is, research studies in progress, psychiatric and psychological investigations to characterize the personality variables are discussed and then followed by suggestions for adequate management of the patient while ill or in remission. 12 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

6702. Holden, Raymond H. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) All aboard for psychology. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1952, 13(7), 3-5.—An informal description of the services which psychologists can render for the cerebral palsied child and his parents.—*T. E. Newland.*

6703. Laskiewicz, A. Disturbances of smell in course of herpes zoster cephalicus. *Acta oto-laryng.*, Stockh., 1951, 39, 291-295.—After some historical discussion, two cases of herpes zoster cephalicus are described in which the derangement of the sense of smell took the form of either (1) loss of both smell and taste, or (2) a complication of hyposmia and

parosmia. These olfactory lesions are accorded a peripheral origin.—I. J. Hirsh.

6704. Leese, Stephanie M., Pond, D. A., & Shielda, J. A pedigree of Huntington's chorea. *Ann. Eugen., Camb.*, 1952, 17, 92-112.—A large family was investigated in which Huntington's chorea occurred along with myopia, red-green color blindness, tuberculosis, a variety of skin complaints with premature grey hair, and a high infant mortality rate. EEG's in four sibs of the propositus suggested cerebral changes indicative of Huntington's chorea. Discussion also covers the probable modes of genetical inheritance for the different abnormalities, all apparently independently inherited. Selective mating between affected persons may have been stimulated by social factors in some cases.—G. C. Schwesinger.

6705. Merritt, H. Houston. (Columbia U., New York.) Corticotropin and cortisone in diseases of the nervous system. *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 1952, 24, 466-473.—Corticotropin and cortisone have been used in many neurological diseases, including peripheral neuritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, and diseases of the neuromuscular apparatus. The only significant results obtained are: (1) exacerbation, followed by temporary remission of symptoms in many cases of myasthenia gravis; and (2) occasional improvement in multiple sclerosis and "menopausal dystrophy."—W. A. Wilson, Jr.

6706. Miller, Elsa, & Rosenfeld, George B. The psychologic evaluation of children with cerebral palsy and its implications in treatment; preliminary report. *J. Pediat.*, 1952, 41, 613-621.—The intelligence distribution of 330 children with cerebral palsy was obtained over a 5-year period. Findings revealed one-half the number of children to be mentally deficient (IQ under 70) and three-fourths were below average intelligence (IQ below 90). Two specific disabilities, distractibility and visuomotor disturbances, were found and studied. Implications of the findings are discussed. It is suggested that by fitting treatment to the psychologic as well as neuromuscular status of the individual child, aims of treatment would more often be fulfilled.—(Rewritten; courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

6707. Neander, J. F., & Alexander, S. P. A preliminary study on the use of flaxedil. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1953, 27, 83-89.—1.5 to 2.5 c.c.'s of flaxedil reduce grand mal seizures in ECT and have fewer toxic and side effects as compared with curare. Flaxedil does not alter the therapeutic effect of the ECT.—D. Prager.

6708. Phelps, Winthrop M. General management of the cerebral palsy problem. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1952, 13(11), 3-4; 9.—Describes kinds of handicapping conditions and scope of medical examination and psychological evaluation.—T. E. Newland.

6709. Rusalem, Herbert. (Federation of the Handicapped, New York City.) Social rehabilitation is needed. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1952, 13(7), 6-9.—

Suggestions for the adult cerebral palsied include a transitional step of a sheltered social environment and a necessarily highly individualized group activity program consisting of activities such as participation in self-government, social events, and adult education. ". . . under favorable circumstances and armed with the requisite skills, a large number of cerebral palsied persons may attain acceptance within our larger society."—T. E. Newland.

6710. Scherer, Isidor W. (V.A. Hospital, Northampton, Mass.) Vocational planning for the cerebral palsied. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1952, 13(8), 3-6; 16-17; 19.—Presents an "outline [of] an early and realistic vocational planning program" with specific suggestions for the parent, teacher, occupational therapist, medical doctor, integrator (psychologist), and social worker.—T. E. Newland.

6711. Seidenfeld, Morton A. Psychological problems of poliomyelitis. In Garrett, J. F., *Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 33-45.—Following a review of the known facts relative to this disease the author discusses the sequelae from 4 aspects: (1) pre-illness style of life, (2) the specific effects of the disease, (3) the patient's reaction to the disability, and (4) the reactions to him by others. 24 references.—L. A. Pennington.

6712. Watson, C. Wesley. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Incidence of epilepsy following craniocerebral injury. II. Three-year follow-up study. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 831-834.—By means of a questionnaire sent to 500 otherwise healthy men who had seen combat and who had sustained cranial injuries 286 replies indicated the incidence of seizures in the group to be 41.6% as contrasted with an incidence of 36.2% obtained from a study of the same patients 2 years after injury. No evidence for an hereditary predisposition was found.—L. A. Pennington.

6713. Weil, Andre A. EEG findings in a certain type of psychosomatic headache: dysrhythmic migraine. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1952, 4, 181-186.—"An electroencephalographically recognizable type of migraine has been described in 8 subjects. Although the EEG abnormalities varied, high voltage, slow paroxysms were noted in all records and all tracings could be easily activated by hyperventilation." Aphasic episodes and syncopal attacks were frequent in these patients. Anticonvulsant medication was beneficial. Psychodynamic factors appear of maximum importance. The term "dysrhythmic migraine" is suggested.—R. J. Ellingson.

6714. Weitzner, Herbert A. (Permanente Foundation Hosp., Oakland, Calif.) Sleep paralysis successfully treated with insulin hypoglycemia. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1952, 68, 835-841.—A patient who suffered for 10 years from awakening with attendant paralysis is clinically described and successfully treated by mild insulin-induced hypoglycemia. These observations are related to physiological studies on sleep.—L. A. Pennington.

(See also abstracts 6627, 6648)

## PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

6715. Abel, Theodora M. *Facial disfigurement*. In Garrett, J. F., *Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 112-124.—The roles of social and parental attitudes, coupled with superstition and folklore are major determinants of children's and adults' negative reactions to disfigurement. A review of the few psychiatric and psychological studies available is followed by statements of remedial and preventive nature. The choice of plastic surgery advisedly requires psychiatric evaluation prior to operation. 13 references.—L. A. Pennington.

6716. Albright, M. Arline. (*Marquette U., Milwaukee, Wis.*) *Mental health of children with hearing impairments*. *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 107; 110-113; 124.—The California Test Bur. Mental Health Analysis (Form A, Elem.) was administered to 156 boys and 161 girls in grades 6, 7, and 8 in public, private, day, and residential schools for the deaf in the U.S. Only 12% were of elementary school age, 80% of high school age, and 7% of college age. Detailed analyses of the results indicate "good" and "poor" mental health in specific areas and indicate "therapy which school personnel could furnish both preventatively and remedially" for children with hearing impairments who are beset with mental ill health more than others.—T. E. Newland.

6717. Barker, Roger G. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*), & Wright, Beatrice A. *The social psychology of adjustment to physical disability*. In Garrett, J. F., *Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 18-32.—Because adjustment level and degree of handicap are not closely correlated the rehabilitation worker must so understand the factors of social devaluation and feelings of insecurity that the worker-client relationship is salutary. 12 references.—L. A. Pennington.

6718. Cobb, Katharine. *Special disabilities*. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 361-386.—Special disabilities are defined as "any defect or disability that may occur in an otherwise normally functioning person." Within this definition the literature for the year ending May 1, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: blindness and visual defects, defective hearing, and speech defects. 138-item bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

6719. Cruickshank, William M. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) *The relation of physical disability to fear and guilt feelings*. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1952, 13(8), 9-13; 15.—Analysis of responses to a sentence completion test by 264 adolescents having orthopedic, cardiac, and neurological handicaps, as compared with a similar group of non-handicapped adolescents, indicates that the handicapped children "see themselves as having more fears and more feelings of guilt" than do the non-handicapped.—T. E. Newland.

6720. Cruickshank, William M. (*Syracuse U., New York.*) *The relation of physical disability to fear and guilt feelings*. *Child Develpm.*, 1951, 22, 291-298.—A projective sentence completion test was administered to 264 physically handicapped children in six centers in the United States and to a similar group of non-handicapped adolescent children who resided in communities whose social and economic background was in large measure comparable to the former group. The children with various types of disabilities, including polio, palsy, cardiac and other handicaps see themselves as having more fears and more feelings of guilt than do children of normal physical characteristics. The presence of such emotional feelings has direct impact on the less satisfactory social adjustment which the handicapped children feel that they are making.—S. M. Amatora.

6721. Dembo, Tamara (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*), Ladieu-Leviton, Gloria, & Wright, Beatrice A. *Acceptance of loss—amputations*. In Garrett, J. F., *Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 80-96.—Acceptance of loss involves changes in value structure of the injured as well as in those who share his life by overcoming the devaluation contingent upon injury and social forces.—L. A. Pennington.

6722. Garrett, James F. (*Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.*) *Applications of clinical psychology to rehabilitation*. In Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., *Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 443-449.—The increasing importance placed upon the psychological sequelae of disease, hospitalization, and prolonged illness by the medical profession has resulted in the greater utilization of clinical psychologists in rehabilitation. Varied services currently in operation, and the role and function of the clinician as a member of the rehabilitative team are discussed. 12 references.—H. P. David.

6723. Garrett, James F. (Ed.) *Psychological aspects of physical disability*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952. v, 195 p. 45¢. (Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation Serv. Ser. No. 210).—This bulletin is prepared by 19 specialists and is presented in 14 chapters, each dealing with the psychological aspects of disabilities as met in certain physical conditions. Its aim is to provide a guide for rehabilitation workers. Each chapter is abstracted in this issue.—L. A. Pennington.

6724. Harris, Daniel H. *Psychological aspects of tuberculosis*. In Garrett, J. F., *Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 97-111.—The problems presented by the adult pulmonary tubercular to the rehabilitation worker are summarized. 15 references.—L. A. Pennington.

6725. Lane, Helen S. (*Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.*) *The hard-of-hearing*. In Garrett, J. F., *Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 147-161.—Definition, causes, educational retardation, personality characteristics, and rehabilitative programs are described in a review of the relatively recent literature. 37 references.—L. A. Pennington.

6726. Levine, Edna S. (*Lexington Sch. for the Deaf, New York.*) *The deaf*. In Garrett, J. F.,

**Psychological aspects of physical disability**, (see 27: 6723), 125-146.—Classifications, incidence, etiological factors, and diagnostic problems are discussed prior to a review of psychological studies pertaining to intellectual status, personality variables, and psychopathological reactions. 32 references.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6727. Lowenfeld, Berthold. (*California Sch. for the Blind, Berkeley*.) The blind. In *Garrett, J. F., Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 179-195.—The definition, incidence, causes, attitudes, adjustment processes, problems in psychological testing and in interviewing are related.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6728. Menninger, Karl A. **Psychiatric aspects of physical disability**. In *Garrett, J. F., Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 8-17.—The effects of injury indirectly upon the patient's body image, the nature of dependency problems, and difficulties in facing reality are discussed and illustrated by reference to case material. Suggestions are made for the therapeutic use of inspiration and listening. 10 references.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6729. Rusk, Howard A. (*New York U.*, & Taylor, Eugene J. Team approach in rehabilitation and the psychologist's role. In *Garrett, J. F., Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 1-7.—Medicine's foremost problem, the chronic diseases, must rely upon the social- and clinical-psychologists to provide the facts about and methods for altering the unhealthy attitudes developed by the handicapped. A plea is made for the development of new tools to sharpen this work especially in the field of patient motivation. 13 references.—*L. A. Pennington*.

6730. Seidenfeld, Morton A. (*Natl. Found. Infantile Paralysis, New York*.) Applications of clinical psychology to physical handicaps. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 430-442.—"Up to recent times, the major emphasis of clinical psychologists has been on their role in the diagnosis of intellectual, emotional and general personality characteristics associated with alteration in physique and the potentialities for good adjustment." Recent research studies in visual, auditory, and orthopedic handicaps are summarized. 70 references.—*H. P. David*.

6731. Young, Marjorie A. C. The partially seeing. In *Garrett, J. F., Psychological aspects of physical disability*, (see 27: 6723), 162-178.—Definitions, etiological factors, problems of personal adjustment as well as difficulties in vocational placement are reviewed with emphasis placed upon rehabilitative approaches. 19 references.—*L. A. Pennington*.

(See also abstract 6835)

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

6732. Carter, Harold D. (*U. California, Berkeley*.) Educational psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 387-406.—Literature in educational psy-

chology defined as the psychology of "school learning and its correlates" for the year ending May 1, 1952 under the major headings: readiness for learning, school learning, sociological correlates, emotional factors, pupil personnel, instructional methods, research methods, evaluation, educational measurement, educational guidance, and teacher personnel. 129-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit*.

6733. Kopel, David. (*Chicago (Ill.) Teachers Coll.*) Applications of clinical psychology to educational psychology. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 381-392.—Contemporary educational psychology appears to be experiencing a change in direction and emphasis, markedly influenced by clinical psychology. The most pronounced changes are in clinical educational diagnosis, guidance and counseling, and the mental health approach in teacher training. 69 references.—*H. P. David*.

6734. Marmy, Emile. Die Charakterologie in der modernen Psychologie. (Characterology in modern psychology.) *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1952, 21, 297-300.—History and main fields of application with special regard to education.—*M. H. Nagy*.

6735. Whipple, Gertrude. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) Appraisal of the interest appeal of illustrations. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1953, 53, 262-269.—This experiment was carried on to derive valid standards which could be applied by teachers and school officials to appraise the interest appeal of illustrative material. It also developed a technique for securing children's reactions and for grading books objectively on the basis of the pictures they contain. The article gives (1) material and procedure in the experiment; (2) significant characteristics of the pictures; and (3) findings and conclusions.—*S. M. Amatora*.

#### SCHOOL LEARNING

6736. Barbe, Walter. (*Kent State U., Kent, O.*) A study of the reading of gifted high school students. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 148-154.—Questionnaires on reading activities from 103 high school freshmen and sophomore students with IQ's of 130 or higher furnished data. About one-half of the girls and one-third of the boys learned to read before entering school at average ages about 1 to 1.5 years earlier than children in general. Current reading averaged 5 hours per week with 75% of the respondents doing very little reading on weekdays. Only 17% reported using the school library as often as once a week, and 13% used the public library as often. The data suggest that gifted students need encouragement and guidance in reading.—*C. M. Louttit*.

6737. Burton, Dwight L. (*Florida State U., Tallahassee*.) The relationship of literary appreciation to certain measurable factors. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 436-439.—In this study literary appreciation was measured by the Carroll Prose Appreciation Test, the Burton Short Story Comparison Test and the Burton Short Story Choice Test; other character-

istics were tested by the California Test of Mental Maturity, the Iowa Silent Reading Test and the Minnesota Occupational Scale. The correlations of scores of 190 twelfth-grade pupils indicated that verbal intelligence and silent reading ability are factors in literary appreciation, but there is also a separate factor apart from these. Socioeconomic status appears to be a contributing factor, but the relationship of non-verbal intelligence to literary appreciation is negligible.—*E. B. Mallory*.

6738. Committee on Diagnostic Reading Tests. *Diagnostic Reading Tests: a history of their construction and validation*. New York: Committee on Diagnostic Reading Tests, 1952, 56 p. \$1.50.—The background of the Diagnostic Reading Tests is sketched. Each section of these tests is then discussed in detail. The purpose, description, assumptions underlying the tests, construction and validation of the tests as well as scores, reliability and norms are presented.—*V. M. Staudt*.

6739. Committee on Diagnostic Reading Tests. *Diagnostic Reading Tests: their interpretation and use in the teaching of reading*. New York: Committee on Diagnostic Reading Tests, 1952, 42 p. \$2.00.—Problems in the testing of reading skills are discussed and suggestions on the teaching of reading are presented. The use of the Diagnostic Reading Tests in testing and teaching reading is described. An appendix is provided which includes a bibliography and sample exercises.—*V. M. Staudt*.

6740. Dolch, E. W. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Teacher purpose vs. pupil purpose in reading*. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 282-285.—Two sets of purposes are included in good teaching: The child's purpose in having a good time and getting the story or meaning, and the teacher's purpose to have the children learn the habits, the word meanings, the sight vocabulary, and the word attack they need. The author shows how to combine these.—*S. M. Amatora*.

6741. Frederiksen, Norman. (Princeton U., N. J.) *The influence of timing and instructions on cooperative reading test scores*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 598-607.—Over 1000 Princeton freshmen participated in this study in which it was found that separate timing of Parts I and II produced no significant statistical differences. Modified instructions for Part II requiring the student to read the item questions before reading the selections also failed to show any significant differences. These data permit the administration of the test to remain simple.—*W. Coleman*.

6742. Horton, Robert E. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) *Basic training for "slow-learning" airmen*. *Inform. Bull.*, 1952, 3(3), 29-32.—A Department of Defense decision resulted in a need to train many men in Category IV (IQ range approximately 72-93). Experiments with a lengthened basic course and a simplified basic course favored the latter, which became standard procedure for slow learners.—*R. Tyson*.

6743. Klare, George R. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Measures of the readability of written communication: an evaluation*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 385-399.—This evaluative study of readability formulas is based on ratings of 52 books and 3 reading tests by the Gray-Leary, the Dale-Chall and the (revised) Flesch formulas and upon available ratings of part of this material by the Washburne-Morphett and Lewerenz formulas. Grade level ratings are more suitable for children's reading than for that of adults. Suggestions are given for making adequate ratings of readability without excessive expenditure of time. Special analyses of the data give evidence that the differences between the ratings found for given material by the several formulas are not dependent on ease or difficulty of the material rated, or upon sampling errors, but are due to particular limitations of the formulas themselves. 40-item bibliography.—*E. B. Mallory*.

6744. Krise, Morley. (Remedial Reading Clinic of Seattle, Wash.) *An experimental investigation of theories of reversals in reading*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 408-422.—Reversal tendencies were measured by requiring the 20 adult subjects to read a list of words in which reversed and/or rotated forms of a particular symbol were to be understood as equivalent to certain vowels. A significant correlation of .63 between this test and a Survey of Space Relations Ability is believed to support the view that reversals are due to confusion of figure-ground relationships. 25 references.—*E. B. Mallory*.

6745. Lannholm, Gerald V. (E.T.S., Princeton, N. J.) *Educational growth during the second two years of college*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 645-653.—As measured by the Tests of General Education there seems to be a statistically significant growth in general education during the second 2 years of college. Greatest gains were made in major fields of study although all groups showed at least some gain on all the tests. The most growth was made by those students who were at the top as sophomores. Male students made greater gains than women except in the literature and arts tests. 1012 students from 16 different colleges were used.—*W. Coleman*.

6746. Majumdar, K. *An experimental study of the relative influence of reward and punishment on learning*. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 67-72.—Colvin's definition of learning as the modification of the reaction of an organism through experience is accepted. The relative effect of punishment was found to be greater and quicker than reward, conditioning during learning being considered the most important factor. Other elements in successful learning are memory-span, attitude complexes and I.Q. of the learner. 200 school and college students from 11 to 25 years of age, evenly divided between the sexes, were tested in this experiment.—*G. E. Bird*.

6747. Manolakes, George. *The effects of tachistoscopic training in an adult reading program*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 410-412.—34 Marine Corps

officers under instruction at the Marine Corps Supply Schools were divided into an Experimental and a Control group on the basis of age, raw scores on the Otis, initial reading rate, comprehension scores, and mean educational level. Both groups received training in reading improvement, but the Control group had 18 sessions with the tachistoscope, while the Experimental group had none. Comparison of results between the two groups showed no significant differences between them in the reduction of the number of fixations, the increase of the span of recognition, the reduction of regressive movements, or reduction of the duration of fixations. There was a significant difference in reading rate at the conclusion of the training program, but this was in favor of the Experimental group.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

6748. Menon, T. K. N., & Patel, A. S. Relation of reading to comprehension. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 45-53.—Tests were administered to 70 teachers in training at the Secondary Teachers Training College at Baroda. Results indicate a slow rate of reading. Fast readers were never poor and good readers never slow, although a slight negative correlation was found between rate and comprehension for the group. It is recommended that maximum opportunity be given children to learn correct reading techniques in order that their reading may improve.—*G. E. Bird*.

6749. Mukherji, Nirod. Choice of curricular subject (mathematics). *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 127-131.—There is no indication of any special aptitude required in learning mathematics. This aptitude can be created in early childhood by teachers with complete knowledge of the subject, and interest in subject and pupil, provided no inhibitory tendency is allowed to grow in the learner, whose educational level is average.—*G. E. Bird*.

6750. Olson, Howard C., Mitchell, Charles C., & Westberg, William C. (North Carolina State Coll., Raleigh.) The relationship between visual training and reading and academic improvement. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1953, 30, 3-13.—65 students accepted the Dean's suggestion that they participate in this study; most were C students or worse. These were divided into 4 matched groups: (1) visual training group; (2) visual training and counseling group; (3) counseling; (4) control group. 49 completed the program. Visual training groups showed reading gains significant at the 1% level and maintained gains after summer vacation. Improved comprehension, academic improvement, and better patterns on Bernreuter inventories were indicated but results were not statistically significant.—*M. R. Stoll*.

6751. Park, George E. Nurture and/or nature cause reading difficulties? *Arch. Pediat.*, 1952, 69, 432-444.—Park criticizes Hallgren (see 25: 8182) because of (1) the confusion arising from using "congenital word-blindness" and "specific dyslexia" synonymously; (2) the differential diagnosis of hereditary and secondary dyslexia; (3) the failure to mention "the necessity of perfecting further tests to determine the cortical function," such as the EEG;

(4) the assumption that the incidence of emotional disturbances in children with reading problems is not higher than among normal children; and (5) failure to prove that the disability "runs in the family because it is inherited or because the same environmental factors also tend to run in families."—*I. N. Mensh*.

6752. Sheldon, William D. (Syracuse U., N. Y.), & Carrillo, Lawrence. Relation of parents, home, and certain developmental characteristics to children's reading ability. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 262-270.—Using 868 pupils from 8 schools and 521 questionnaires returned from their parents, the authors list 5 items related definitely to reading ability and 3 other items showing some relationship, with overlapping in trends. 4 other factors show no relationship with reading ability.—*S. M. Amatora*.

6753. Wedemeyer, Charles A. (U. Wisconsin, Racine.) Gifted achievers and non-achievers. *J. higher Educ.*, 1953, 24, 25-30.—Of college students above the 90th percentile in intelligence 29% failed to attain significant achievement either in scholarship or leadership. Causes for their failure to achieve are found in their earlier emotional, educational, and personal history, financial problems, and college experiences.—*M. Murphy*.

6754. Wilson, Guy M. (Boston U., Mass.) Psychological basis for motivation. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 350-358.—After a discussion of the psychological basis for motivation in the classroom for its various facets, the author proceeds to give the law of motivation, the technique of motivation, teacher purposes and plans as affected by motivation, the discrimination of motivation, and ends with showing how there is no single formula for all teaching.—*S. M. Amatora*.

#### INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

6755. Fjeld, Harriett A. (N. J. Coll. for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.) A comparison of major groups of college women on the Kuder Preference Record—Personal. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 664-668.—Norms for 292 New Jersey College for Women on the Kuder Preference Record-Personal are markedly higher on scales A, C, and E, but lower on scale D than Kuder's norms for employed women. Significant differences were found in the means for three major subject groups studied on the various scales, suggesting the desirability of developing a profile for each type of group.—*W. Coleman*.

6756. Hawkes, Glenn R. (Iowa State College, Ames.) A study of the personal values of elementary school children. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 654-663.—To study the personal values of elementary school children an inventory containing 90 items was constructed covering the following ten personal values: beauty, comfort and relaxation, excitement and recreation, friendship, family life, privacy, physical freedom, power and control, personal improvement, and recognition. The items were arranged in triads forcing the pupils to choose among

the various values. Using the test-retest method the reliability coefficients for the ten values ranged from .91 to .42 with a median of .60.—W. Coleman.

6757. Karn, Harry W. (*Carnegie Inst. Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Differences in values among engineering students. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 701-706.—The Allport-Vernon Study of Values was administered to 111 male students specializing in civil, metallurgical, electrical, chemical, or mechanical engineering. Nearly all were juniors. The most significant differences among the groups were in their economic values. The groups also varied appreciably in their aesthetic and political values. Differences in value scores may reflect basic motivational differences or "they may be the result of specialized curricular features or teaching within the various departments of engineering at Carnegie."—W. Coleman.

6758. Miller, William H. (*Mather AFB, Calif.*) Obtaining and using student opinions of training. *Inform. Bull.*, 1952, 3(3), 39-45.—The value, validity, method of obtaining, and utilization of student opinions of instruction were assessed in an AF training program. Properly employed, student opinion is viewed as a valuable contribution.—R. Tyson.

6759. Norman, Ralph D., & Redlo, Miriam. (*U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.*) MMPI personality patterns for various college major groups. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 404-409.—7 groupings of students majoring in different academic subjects were contrasted with each other and with a "total" grouping minus the particular subgrouping on the MMPI. They also rated their satisfaction with their major subject and mentioned their choice of major if allowed to rechoose. Principal findings were: (1) The MMPI is valid for distinguishing personality trends among various major groupings. (2) There is a tendency for students who are strongly satisfied with their major to resemble their own groupings on discriminative scales. (3) Significant differences were found between strongly satisfied and satisfied-and-less students on *Mf* and *Pt*. (4) When mean T-score deviations from average T-scores are calculated, there is a tendency for students who would rechoose the same major to deviate less from their own groupings than those who would rechoose a different major. 23 references.—W. H. Osterberg.

6760. Strong, Edward K., Jr. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) Amount of change in occupational choice of college freshmen. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 677-691.—Changes in occupational choice from the freshman to the sophomore year were less than 40%. Students selecting occupations with higher prestige values were less likely to change than those choosing occupations with less prestige value. Freshmen who did not change their occupational goal scored higher on the appropriate Vocational Interest Test scale than those who changed their choice. Those making the greatest changes in occupational choice had lower interest scores relative to their first and second choices. It is recognized that students at Stanford

are probably not typical and the data obtained may not have general applicability.—W. Coleman.

6761. Williamson, E. G., Jorve, Warren, & Lagerstedt-Knudson, Barbara. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) What kinds of college students become disciplinary cases? *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 608-619.—A statistical study of discipline cases at the University of Minnesota from 1941-48 revealed that "students charged with misbehavior are not markedly atypical of students in general." Male students were more frequent offenders proportionately than female students. No significant differences appeared by class level though some differences were found among the various colleges. The grades of the disciplinary students seemed to compare fairly well with the total student population.—W. Coleman.

6762. Zeleny, Leslie D. (*Colorado State Coll. Educ., Greeley.*) Status and role among fifth-grade school children. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1951, 35, 425-427.—Social status indices were obtained (1) by computing the average intensity of the attitudes expressed toward them by all the pupils in the class; (2) by computing the average intensity of the attitudes expressed toward them by members of their own sex; and (3) by computing the average intensity of the attitudes expressed toward them by members of the opposite sex. The author concludes that "though this study is merely suggestive rather than complete, the findings appear to conform to the frustration-aggression hypothesis: 'Frustration produces instigation to aggression'."—S. M. Amatora.

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION

6763. Bijou, Sidney W. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) The special problem of motivation in the academic learning of the retarded child. *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 103-104; 120.—As a result of unequal early competition, the mentally retarded child has learned the futility of even trying to work up to his capacity. 10 years of experience have shown that the mentally retarded respond positively and enthusiastically to the challenge of "sequence units" of work "based upon the child's own previous achievement and on his mental ability rather than on class or group standards."—T. E. Newland.

6764. Brownell, Katharine Dodge. The child with rheumatic fever or heart disease. *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 65-67; 70-73; 83.—The child with rheumatic fever or heart disease makes special demands of the school: (1) a close cooperation with his physician or clinic in meeting his physical needs; (2) a full understanding of the related emotional needs; (3) an appreciation of his need to participate as fully as possible in recreational and athletic programs; (4) a flexible school program that will provide him the maximum education of which he is capable, and (5) an earlier vocational consideration and guidance than is provided for other children.—T. E. Newland.

6765. Fliegler, Louis A. (*San Francisco (Calif.) Public Schs.*) Play acting with the mentally retarded.

*Except. Child*, 1952, 19, 56-60.—Beneficial results are reported from the use of dramatic play by a class having IQ's from 47 to 80, CA's 11 to 13, and including a Mongolian imbecile, 4 hard of hearing, and 8 speech defective children.—*T. E. Newland*.

6766. Fouracre, Maurice H. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*), & Thiel, Ellen A. *Education of children with mental retardation accompanying cerebral palsy*. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 401-414.—A functional curriculum which differentiates and provides for the physical and mental limitations of each child and which amplifies each child's capabilities into socially and vocationally significant behavior is imperative. Lacking effective and realistic educational planning both the child and the community suffer. With a flexible, functional curriculum adjusted to develop each child's potential performance into his maximum participation in his particular community, the benefits that accrue to the child will mean gain for the community also inasmuch as he is better able to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.—*V. M. Staudt*.

6767. Harris, Lucy M. *Reactions of adolescent, mentally deficient girls to a permissive atmosphere in an academic schoolroom*. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1953, 57, 434-446.—At the Columbus State School an investigation was carried out for the purpose of ascertaining whether group control in a permissive atmosphere would be practical for adolescent, mentally deficient girls. The group was unselected: the subject matter taught was that of the regular class room; only the teacher's attitude toward the girls was planned. The girls' behavior in this setting was recorded daily during the entire 9 months during which the study was carried on. A study of the anecdotal records warrants drawing the conclusion that group control in a permissive atmosphere is practical for adolescent, mentally deficient girls.—*V. M. Staudt*.

6768. Kirk, Samuel A. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *What is special about special education? (2) The child who is mentally handicapped*. *Except. Child*, 1953, 19, 138-142.—"The special education of the mentally handicapped includes much of the regular areas and purposes of the curriculum for the normal child, but in addition includes a special class organization, special materials, a special diagnosis, special clinical teaching procedures, emphasis upon learning disabilities, more systematic instruction, more parent education, and more individualization of instruction."—*T. E. Newland*.

6769. Lowenfeld, Berthold. *What is special about special education? (1) The child who is blind*. *Except. Child*, 1952, 19, 96-102.—The blind child needs special consideration as regards (1) special methodology (adaptation of learning tools, individualization, concreteness, unified instruction, additional stimulation, and self-activity); (2) emotional-social factors; and special facilities (residential schools and special public school programs).—*T. E. Newland*.

6770. Play Schools Association. (*119 W. 57th St., New York.*) *What is a good play school? Recommended standards for the group care of children of elementary school age*. New York: Author, 1953. 15 p. 25¢.—A pamphlet describing the goals and methods operative in establishing play schools for children aged 5 to 12.—*L. A. Pennington*.

(See also abstracts 6697, 6776)

#### EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

6771. Bernard, Harold W. *Mental hygiene for classroom teachers*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952. xii, 472 p. \$4.75.—The importance of the school in the development of mental health, and the significance of the teacher in this influence, are the major emphases in this text. The 5 chapters of Part I present the general problem of mental hygiene. In Part II 12 chapters discuss mental hygiene aspects of classroom procedures and practices. Art, writing, and drama and play as mental hygiene activities are considered in 3 chapters of Part III, with a final chapter on limitations and precautions of mental hygiene. The final Part IV includes 3 chapters dealing with the teacher's mental health.—*C. M. Louttit*.

6772. Brayfield, Arthur H. (*Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.*) *Functions of a student-counseling service*. *J. higher. Educ.*, 1953, 24, 30-34.—The most important functions of student counseling in institutions of higher learning are instruction, research, and service. Such services are of value not only to students, but also to faculty members and administrators, and to the general community.—*M. Murphy*.

6773. Kuhlen, Raymond G., & Collister, E. Gordon. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) *Sociometric status of sixth- and ninth-graders who fail to finish high school*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt*, 1952, 12, 632-637.—Data from social acceptance, "guess who," tests given to 193 sixth- and 215 ninth-graders in 1942 are analyzed to detect differences between those who graduate and those who do not finish. Generally, the drop-outs "represent a group of children who are physically unattractive, poorly groomed, lacking in social know-how, shy, withdrawing, and unhappy; in short, they are personally and socially maladjusted individuals." These data may suggest a challenge to the public school to more adequately meet the social and emotional needs of pupils.—*W. Coleman*.

6774. Maher, Trafford P. *The attitude of high school juniors and seniors toward counseling procedure with reference to certain personality factors and personal problem frequency*. Washington D. C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1952. viii, 126 p. \$1.50.—The subjects were 1624 high school junior and senior boys and girls from both public and private schools. Conclusions include the following: (1) juniors prefer more directive counseling procedures than seniors; (2) girls prefer more directive procedures than boys; (3) students of small

private schools tend to choose less directive procedures than students of medium and large private schools; (4) students of private schools tend more toward directive procedures than those of public schools. 58 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

6775. Newland, T. Ernest. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Are exceptional children assessed or tested? *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 51-55.—It is necessary for psychologists "to help educators realize the normal instability of the I.Q. (even on the same test), to assist them in recognizing the fact of individual differences among tests (as well as among examiners), and to keep constantly reminding them of the difference between manifest, or test-obtained, evidence of capacity, or immediate intellectual efficiency, and clinically-inferred basic potential."—*T. E. Newland.*

6776. Weiss, Emalyn R. (*Berks County Public Schs, Reading, Pa.*), & Myer, Lester N. Psychological services in the rural schools of Pennsylvania. *Except. Child.*, 1952, 19, 15-18.—The program of county supervisors of special education, with 37 working in 1937, grew to 42 in 1951. The legal provision, list of activities reported for the 1949-1951 biennium and indications of accomplishment and further needs are presented.—*T. E. Newland.*

(See also abstract 6571)

#### EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

6777. Abelson, Robert P. (*E.T.S., Princeton, N. J.*) Sex differences in predictability of college grades. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 638-644.—The hypothesis is tested that the true standard error of prediction of college grades is identical for men and women. Over 3500 students from 7 different colleges were used. High school grades as a predictor reveal a significant sex difference in the observed standard error of prediction. Aptitude test scores as a predictor reflect no sex difference. Combining the two predictors, there was again a significant sex difference. The factor chiefly responsible for this difference was the greater homogeneity of women's college grades, their standard deviation being smaller than for the men.—*W. Coleman.*

6778. Chatterjee, Nisithranjan. A study of the selection procedure of the students seeking admission in Jadavpur Engineering College during the session 1949-1950. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 97-100.—The tests employed were the Passalong Test of concrete intelligence and the Stenquist Tests for special aptitudes, accompanied by interviews. The correlation between the traditional interview and annual examination was .2, showing that the method has its limitations though it measured to an extent intelligence of a certain type. It should be supplemented by mechanical ability tests, for success in engineering.—*G. E. Bird.*

6779. Hackett, Herbert. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) A semantic scale and guide for evaluating student papers. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1952, 10, 30-36.—An 8 part graded scale for evaluating student papers is presented, together with a detailed guide for its use. The major headings are: content grade, writing effectiveness, conceptualization, antecedents, sentence-structure, statement and limitation of subject, and value judgments. The scale is proposed as a teaching aid rather than as a testing device. Used in courses in sociology and other social sciences, it can make students more aware of problems of communication and can help them develop communication skills.—*E. B. Mallory.*

6780. Mukerji, Nirod. A comparative study of examinations with reference to special abilities. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 101-104.—A comparison is drawn between the prevalent essay type examination and a modified version, with special reference to the psychological abilities involved in memory and reading comprehension. 300 boys and girls, candidates for university matriculation and belonging to 9 schools in Calcutta were examined in reading memory and comprehension. Results showed that a student stood a fair chance in an essay type if he depended mostly on his memory.—*G. E. Bird.*

6781. Norman, Ralph D., & Redlo, Miriam. (*U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.*) MMPI personality patterns for various college major groups. *J. Colo. Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 80.—Abstract.

6782. Sutherland, John. (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland.*) An investigation into the prognostic value of certain arithmetic tests at the age of eleven plus. *Brit. J. Psychol. Statist. Sect.*, 1952, 5, 189-196.—4 different arithmetic tests were administered to 646 children in the first week of the secondary school course. 4 different time allowances were used, and the tests applied on 4 successive days. A follow-up was carried out during the succeeding 3 years. An analysis of variance indicated that the differences between tests, between times, and between days were all significant. The follow-up showed that the problem arithmetic test was almost as successful as the intelligence test, and much superior to the teachers' estimate.—*G. C. Carter.*

#### EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

6783. Bendig, A. W. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) A statistical report on a revision of the Miami Instructor Rating Sheet. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1952, 43, 423-429.—The Miami Instructor Rating Sheet was revised to reduce skewness and improve the discrimination of individual difference. 10 of the 14 scales were changed by dropping the least favorable categories and adding another at the favorable extreme; wording was revised in some cases to make the scales more strictly uni-dimensional; a multiple choice instead of a graphic scale was adopted, and the order of categories reversed for half the scales to insure careful reading of each scale by the users. The ratings of 6 instructors by 240 students showed, in terms of the statistics of their distribution, improvement over data previously obtained by the original scale, but further revision for 7 of the scales is still desirable.—*E. B. Mallory.*

6784. Casey, Veronica. (*Smiley Jr. High Sch., Denver, Colo.*) & Corey, Stephen M. Parents and teachers practice action research to cope with mutual problems. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 333-341.—This summary from one of the reports shows what can be done when parents and teachers plan and effectively carry out a program of discussion-action groups, utilizing group dynamics. The depersonalization which goes with group discussion, the suggestions, the constructive criticisms are invaluable.—S. M. Amatora.

6785. Cassel, Russell N. (*Parks AFB, Calif.*) Evaluating instructor training. *Inform. Bull.*, 1952, 3(3), 25-28.—An experimental evaluation of instructors was based on comparison of final grades with grades predicted by the Technical Specialty Aptitude Score. Discrepancies were presumed connected with motivation and were attributed to the teacher.—R. Tyson.

6786. Freud, Anna. The role of the teacher. *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1952, 22, 229-234.—Broad experience with children of different age groups is important for the teacher. Her evaluation of the child's personality is likely to differ radically from that of the parents. Dangers which the teacher of young children face are loss of contact with the adult world, the tendency to regard childhood stages as valued in themselves and not preparation for the future, and close emotional attachment to the individual child as her own.—R. C. Strassburger.

6787. Getzels, J. W. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) A psychosociological framework for the study of educational administration. *Harv. educ. Rev.*, 1952, 22, 235-246.—The dearth of significant systematic research in educational administration is noted. This derives from the absence of theory-making. The present paper outlines a theoretical framework to provide a basis for research conceived in terms of a hierarchy of subordinate-superordinate relationships within an institution. 3 significant dimensions of the administrative relationship are analyzed: authority, scope of roles, and affectivity.—R. C. Strassburger.

6788. Hearn, Arthur C. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) Case studies of successful teachers. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 376-379.—Based on 77 teachers, the study contains three implications for those concerned with the selection, training and placement of teachers: (1) Serious attention to the appraisal of effectiveness in human relationships early in the professional program; (2) practice-teaching experience providing situations of person-to-person interaction; (3) competence of candidates in human relationships observed often, regularly, and by several qualified observers.—S. M. Amatora.

6789. Johnson, George H. (*U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.*) Job satisfaction of teachers as related to parental occupation level. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 84-85.—Abstract.

6790. Nedelsky, Ruth. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) The teacher's role in the peer group during middle childhood. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1952, 52, 325-334.—The

teacher's role is discussed under several sub-topics; namely, (1) setting the limits of group action; (2) effect of the teacher's attitude on the group; (3) a classroom emphasizing basic skills; (4) a classroom using children's interests; (5) standards of conduct; (6) determining group composition; (7) value of teacher selection of peer group; and (8) helping children into the peer group.—S. M. Amatora.

6791. Ryans, David G., & Wandt, Edwin. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) A factor analysis of observed teacher behaviors in the secondary school: a study of criterion data. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 574-586.—Ratings of 249 secondary school teachers made by three trained observers "of 25 explicitly defined bipolar traits" produced data which were factor analyzed. The following factors are suggested: A. Sociable, understanding and fair; B. business-like and responsible; C. pupil participation, controlled pupil activity; D. reactive rather than calm and composed; E. originality and tolerance; F. pleasing appearance. There is a sizeable intercorrelation among the factors, and they tend to resemble those for the elementary teacher reported in a previous article. However, one difference appears in that the composed teacher is highly rated at the elementary level rather than the reactive.—W. Coleman.

6792. Travers, Robert M. W., Rabinowitz, William, & Nemovicher, Elinor. The anxieties of a group of student-teachers. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1952, 38, 368-375.—A sentence-completion test was administered to 120 women student-teachers preparing for the elementary grades, at the beginning and again at the end of a semester course in student-teaching. The study revealed that the anxieties of this group tended to be focused on two things: the problem of discipline and the desire to be liked by the pupils.—S. M. Amatora.

#### PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

6793. Brower, Daniel. Applications of clinical psychology to business and industry. In *Brower, D., & Abt, L. E., Progress in clinical psychology*, (see 27: 6521), 402-418.—Concomitant with the emergence of human values as a major managerial consideration in business and industry, the personnel psychologist has adopted an increasingly global orientation. The essential characteristics of the clinical approach to industry, the impact of cultural patterns, the need to validate clinical methods clinically, and particular problems of professional responsibility are discussed. 26 references.—H. P. David.

6794. Klumb, Shirley, & Van Dusen, A. C. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Employee determination of managerial functions and characteristics. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 263-279.—In small group sessions, employees at 6 levels were given an opportunity to develop lists of appropriate functions and desirable personal characteristics of a sales branch manager and then rank them as to importance. Suggestions for recruitment and selection of

managers were also obtained, as well as observations on the group behavior. The group differed as to importance of various categories of job functions but agreed fairly well on "ability to deal with people" as an important personal characteristic. The group discussion method has certain advantages over the written questionnaire method in soliciting employee opinion.—*A. S. Thompson*.

6795. Scates, Douglas E. (*Queens Coll., New York*), & Scates, Alice Yeomans. Developing a depth questionnaire to explore motivation and likelihood of action. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 620-631.—To determine the educational needs and market for further education among technical employees of the Navy Department a "depth questionnaire" was devised containing 7 questions in the final form. A scoring scale with inter-rater *r*'s of .86 to .88 was devised for evaluating the responses. Validity was based on the relationship of scores given to the essay responses with clinical ratings made by 3 professional workers. Two identical validity coefficients of .91 were obtained for two different groups. It has not been possible to apply the criterion of actual subsequent behavior (course enrollment) in this situation.—*W. Coleman*.

(See also abstract 6638)

#### SELECTION & PLACEMENT

6796. Amin, Devendranath L. An experiment in the selection of weavers on the basis of their manual dexterity and further standardization of weavers' tests. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 105-109.—This investigation was carried on in Sri Krishnaragendra Mills at Mysore. Job analysis preceded the use of a battery of tests lasting 15 to 20 minutes and administered to 40 people selected at random from the weaving department. Such tests to select workers increase efficiency. They are objective and easily scored, and should be employed to predict ability of untrained workers also.—*G. E. Bird*.

6797. Arbous, A. G., & Sichel, H. S. On the economies of a pre-screening technique for aptitude test batteries. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 331-346.—It is held that final evaluation of the profit and loss account can be made only when no further economies can be effected in selection processes. A pre-screening process which should reduce this cost is presented and discussed. 16 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

6798. Baumgarten, Franziska. (*U. Bern, Switzerland*.) A proverb test for attitude measurement. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 249-261.—Describes an exploratory use of proverbs as a testing device for employees. From a collection of 240 proverbs concerning human labor and social relationships, the testee selects 8 he considers correct, 8 he considers incorrect, and indicates why. Analysis of the responses of 98 workers in a Swiss industrial firm suggested that the group as a whole manifested "an ethical attitude, moral maturity, social sense, democratic convictions, a tendency toward constructive

conduct, toward an esteem of work, a sharp reasoning faculty, and critical sense."—*A. S. Thompson*.

6799. Bourdon, M. Applications pratiques du contrôle permanent des étalonages. (Practical applications of permanent control of norms.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 205-217.—Test norms used in an industrial situation must not only be accurate but also must be kept up-to-date; the norms must reflect any change that may occur. The method of permanent control developed by Favergé allows a continuous check on the adequacy of the norms and has been used with great advantage by the author. Several practical applications are explained. The main advantage of permanent control is in a situation where only a few cases are available to standardize a test and when the time needed to obtain a larger *N* might be so lengthy that the test might no longer be applicable to the situation.—*G. Besnard*.

6800. Brown, C. W., & Ghiselli, E. E. (*U. California, Berkeley*.) The relationship between the predictive power of aptitude tests for trainability and for job proficiency. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 370-372.—This study indicates that only a low relationship exists between the validity of tests in the prediction of trainability and in the prediction of job proficiency. These results suggest that the abilities important for learning a job may differ markedly from those important in the maintenance of proficiency on the job.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

6801. Carter, Gerald C. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*.) Measurement of supervisory ability. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 393-395.—5 tests were given to 48 supervisors, in 2 metal fabricating plants, who were divided into 3 groups. The tests were the Personal Audit, How Supervise?, the Bennett, Form AA, the Kuder, and the Otis Mental Ability Test. Ratings by fellow supervisors were used as criteria of supervisory ability. The results indicate that, at least in some instances, supervisory ability can be measured fairly accurately by psychological tests by selecting the best predictors from a relatively large number of likely indices (29 in this study). It is also necessary to have reliable criteria such as pooled ratings by a large number of raters who know the supervisors being rated exceedingly well.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

6802. Fruchter, Benjamin. (*U. Texas, Austin*.) Ability patterns in technical training criteria. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 381-384.—A representative sample of 389 airmen in a USAF Training Command who had been assigned to training in technical schools were the subjects. The intercorrelations of scores on 19 tests that had been given to them before assignment were used in a factor-analysis study. The validity coefficient for each test was also obtained. The purpose of the study was to point out the possibilities in analyzing criteria as a method for better understanding the variance in technical training course grades and other proficiency criteria. An ideal setup is proposed.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

6803. Gobetz, Wallace; Cash, Harold, & Schumer, Florence. (*New York U.*) A method for sum-

marizing behavioral aspects of the employment interview. *Personnel*, 1953, 29, 332-334.—In many interviewing situations, the content of the interviewee's responses may not be as important for evaluation as his expressive behavior. 73 aspects of observable behavior were initially defined and delineated in the form of graphic rating scales. Reliability of 47 scales remaining after editing was determined from ratings made by university students during class role-playing interviews.—D. G. Livingston.

6804. Harrison, Ross, & Jackson, Theodore A. (Stevenson, Jordan, & Harrison, Inc., New York.) Validation of a clinical approach to the placement of engineers. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 373-376.—113 mechanical engineers in the Curtiss Wright Co., who had not been assigned to stable positions were the subjects of this study. Each one was studied by means of a personal history form and a clinical interview as well as with a battery of ability, aptitude, interest, and personality tests. During the course of the interview, which was primarily diagnostic in nature, the test findings were communicated to the engineer for his information and guidance. Test evaluation was qualitative with every source of information considered in relation to all other relevant data.—W. H. Osterberg.

6805. Keenan, Vernon, & Kerr, Willard A. (Ill. Inst. Tech., Chicago.) Unfair employment practices as viewed by private employment counselors. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 361-364.—A sample of 201 private employment agency counselors in the Chicago area was requested by mail to cooperate in a study of unfair employment practices (22% cooperated). Conclusions drawn from the replies include: The ethnic group which bears the severest brunt of job discrimination is the Negro; 84% of the counselors report extreme difficulty in their placement "even if qualified." The second cluster of ethnic groups in order of job discrimination experience includes the Mexicans and Orientals. Religious discrimination is directed largely against the Jews. Discrimination is reported as specifically apparent in at least one-third of the job orders received by the private agency counselors. A majority of counselors responding believe unfair employment practices to be deliberate company policy.—W. H. Osterberg.

6806. Léfetz, M. Etudes sur les tests dits d'intelligence technique. (Studies on tests said to be of technical intelligence.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 239-247.—Previous studies have shown that a fairly large error factor is inherent to the scoring of mechanical type test questions; chance and systematic sources of error are present. Certain remedies to alleviate these errors are presented. A method to select test questions independent of each other, i.e., having low intercorrelations—and with substantial validity is explained. A semi-automatic scoring machine has been developed.—G. Besnard.

6807. Martin, Howard G. Predicting trainability in the use of Burroughs adding machine. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1952, 12, 699-700.—The Martin

Number Checking Test correlated .37 (uncorrected) with a test involving listing 300 checks by means of an office adding machine. The writer concludes that the Number Checking Test can be helpful in selecting unskilled applicants to be trained in the use of office machines.—W. Coleman.

6808. Mosel, James N. (Geo. Washington U., Washington, D. C.), & Cozan, Lee W. The accuracy of application blank work histories. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 365-369.—The application blanks studied were those submitted for sales and office positions over a one-year period to a building supply and engineering company. 3 items of work history were submitted to verification: weekly salary, duration of employment, and job duties. Results were that high agreement was found between applicant claims and verifications by past employers with respect to weekly wages, duration of employment, and job duties. Furthermore, there was no evidence of a relationship between validity of claim and recency of job; nor was there any apparent sex difference. There was, however, a difference in the susceptibility to distortion of items for the more recent jobs. Wages were more subject to mis-statement than was duration of employment.—W. H. Osterberg.

6809. Patin, J. Analyse des premiers résultats d'un entretien systématique. Aspect méthodologique. (Analysis of the first results of a systematic interview. Methodological aspects.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 305-312.—A systematic interview was developed to study the aptitude of candidates for a professional school. On the basis of frequencies of occurrence of certain problems, 6 areas were retained for scoring purposes: (1) motivation; (2) familiarity with the subject matter taught; (3) attitude; (4) past learning and improvement; (5) attitude towards superiors; and (6) attitude towards peers. The study reported here was made on 714 interviews by 25 different interviewers. The results of the study showed that: except perhaps for motivation the interviewers exhibit different degrees of leniency in scoring; more detailed directives might alleviate the situation. A factorial study showed that the variance is accounted for by a general factor and 3 specific factors.—G. Besnard.

6810. Steiner, M. E. The search for occupational personalities; the Rorschach test in industry. *Personnel*, 1953, 29, 335-343.—The Rorschach most effectively contributes to over-all evaluation when (1) personality traits necessary for success are well defined; (2) the Rorschach is used in conjunction with other personal information; (3) preconceived notions of suitable adjustment patterns are abandoned in favor of empirical knowledge; (4) sample populations are selected with care and cross-over studies made; and (5) the limitations of present statistical treatment of data are recognized. 26-item bibliography.—D. G. Livingston.

6811. Votaw, D. F., Jr. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Methods of solving some personnel-classification problems. *Psychometrika*, 1952, 17, 255-266.—A method of classifying personnel for the pur-

pose of job placement primarily in terms of productivity is described and illustrated.—*M. O. Wilson*.

6812. Wallace, S. Rains, Jr., & Twichell, Constance M. Post-selection of life insurance agents. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 347-357.—In three studies of life insurance agents from a number of companies, high correlation was found between performance during the second quarter of their first year of employment and later success as measured by survival with a specified minimum production. Data are presented on the percent success and percent failure at several qualification levels. Post-selection is demonstrated as being economically feasible and in the best interests of both the failure-prone employee who should be spared an unwise investment of his own time and the qualified employee who deserves the best that management can give in increasing his chances of a rewarding future. —*A. S. Thompson*.

(See also abstracts 6249, 6431)

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

6813. Bose, S. K. Man and his work. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 1-20.—This presidential address was given before the section of psychology and educational science at the 38th Indian Science Congress. From investigation, the conclusion was reached that the two essential pre-requisites of happy industrial relations are mutual understanding between workers and employers, and true leadership on the part of the management. In no other way can the best work be accomplished.—*G. E. Bird*.

6814. Chatterjee, Ramgobinda. A study of the relationship between workers and their employers in two factories. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1951, 26, 119-122.—An attitude-scale questionnaire and interviews were used for gauging employees' opinions, at their work. It was found that money was not the only cause of tension. The real conflict lies in the hands of the management and workers. So long as the attitudes of all persons responsible for the smooth running of a factory do not change, the organization cannot expect better results. The barometer of production will rise or fall with the morale of that organization.—*G. E. Bird*.

6815. Comrey, A. L., Pfiffner, J. M., & Beem, H. P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Factors influencing organizational effectiveness. I. The U. S. Forest Survey. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 307-328.—Employees at 6 levels of organization in 18 U. S. forests completed a questionnaire on supervisory methods, administrative practices, and interpersonal relations. Questionnaire scores, based on item analysis, were compared with a rank-order criterion of forest effectiveness. It was found that forest supervisors of the more highly rated forests were more democratic, more likely to interact socially, to share information, and to be more sympathetic with their subordinates. They also tended to be younger and with less service. Personal competence

and job satisfaction failed to yield positive correlation with forest effectiveness.—*A. S. Thompson*.

6816. Friesen, Edward P. The incomplete sentences technique as a measure of employee attitudes. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 329-345.—Responses to a specially constructed Incomplete Sentence Blank, by a group of women office workers, were compared with a criterion based on anonymous ratings by fellow employees, using an adaptation of the Guess Who technique. Scores on attitude toward the working situation, work, self, and leisure were found to be adequately reliable and to correlate significantly with the criterion. The study suggests "considerable promise for this indirect approach to the measurement of attitudes." The incomplete sentences are presented in an appendix. 18 references.—*A. S. Thompson*.

6817. Gekoski, Norman. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Predicting group productivity. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 281-291.—Population traits and behavior traits of 21 groups of female clerical workers were correlated with a rating criterion of group productivity. The factors most predictive were (1) greater difference in supervisor-group age, (2) similarity of ages of group members, (3) cross training of group members, (4) a supervisor who structures the interactions of members of the group. Intercorrelations among the variables and the multiple R with the criterion are presented.—*A. S. Thompson*.

6818. Heron, Alastair. A psychological study of occupational adjustment. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 385-387.—This paper reports the relationships found between personality variables and occupational adjustment in a sample of 80 male unskilled factory workers. Personality variables were derived from a factor analysis of the intercorrelations between 22 individually-administered objective tests. 2 occupational criteria were specially prepared for the investigation; one was a measure of productivity, the other of the extent to which men were a source of concern to their supervisors. Some significant relationships were found and are discussed briefly from various points of view.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

6819. Hurley, W. M. (Dept. Labour & Natl. Service, Melbourne, Australia.) Problems in retrenchment. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1952, 8(4), 30-38.—Retrenchment, or layoff, is the termination of people's employment with an organization because there is insufficient work. If retrenchments must be made, then one of management's problems is to avoid, as far as practicable, detrimental effects on relations with employees. Some of the things to avoid are an absence of a well defined retrenchment policy, an atmosphere of uncertainty that may be demoralizing, insufficient time to institute the program properly, and an inadequate assessment by supervisors of workers' abilities.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

6820. Moran, E. J., & Meyer, R. H. (Dept. Labour & Natl. Service, Melbourne, Australia.)

**Attendance bonus plans.** *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract., Melbourne*, 1952, 8(4), 13-23.—In attendance bonus plans performance in terms of punctuality, regular attendance, or both, are related to specified scales of rewards. The general aim is to encourage employees to attend work regularly and on time. This article reports a survey of attendance bonus plans in 34 firms, carried out during 1951. The main purpose of the survey was to examine the nature of plans, the procedures being used, and the results being achieved. The information was obtained from interviews with executives of the firms concerned.—W. H. Osterberg.

6821. Stagner, Ross; Flebbe, D. R., & Wood, E. V. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Working on the railroad: a study of job satisfaction. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1952, 5, 293-306.—Job satisfaction scores based on a questionnaire were obtained for a representative sample of railroad employees. Item analysis of the 34 questions revealed that the important factors were (1) union-management relations, (2) grievance handling, (3) general quality of supervision, (4) general working conditions. Low in importance were (1) liking railroads in general, (2) rating of present supervisor, (3) the company magazine, (4) chances of promotion.—A. S. Thompson.

6822. Wickert, Frederic R. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) How Supervise? scores before and after courses in psychology. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 388-392.—4 groups of students at Michigan State College served as subjects. In each of the 4 groups during the first week of the same college quarter, Form A of How Supervise? was given to one half the group and Form B to the other half. During the last week of the quarter, Form B was given to those who were initially tested on Form A, and Form A was given to those initially tested on Form B. Results showed that the two forms of the test were closely equivalent before training, but Form A following Form B was considerably less sensitive in detecting the effects of human relations training than Form B following Form A.—W. H. Osterberg.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

6823. Harrell, Thomas W. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) Industrial psychology. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 1953, 4, 215-238.—Literature on industrial psychology for the year ending May, 1952 is reviewed under the major headings: general and history, occupational information, individual differences, engineering psychology, human relations, and market research, advertising and selling. 140-item bibliography.—C. M. Louitt.

6824. Melton, Arthur W. (*Lackland AFB, Tex.*) Psychological research to fill military needs. *Inform. Bull.*, 1952, 3(3), 3-14.—The special nature of psychological research for the armed forces is explained. Complexity and rapid change of military equipment bring the need for discovering general principles that will speed solution of immediate practical problems.

The military psychologist has application in mind. He deals, whenever possible, with military tasks. He usually limits research to human subjects.—R. Tyson.

6825. Torrance, E. Paul. The relationship of attitudes and changes in attitude toward survival adequacy to the achievement of survival knowledge. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 84.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 6520)

#### INDUSTRY

6826. Adamson, Gilbert L. Fatigue. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, 23, 584-588.—The author summarizes several interpretations of the concept of fatigue from the standpoint of military aviation. He concludes that the practical solution to the problem of fatigue lies in greater medical participation in flight planning.—A. Chapanis.

6827. Beranek, Leo L. (*Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.*) Unsolved military noise problems. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 769-772.—The density of complaints around airports due to high noise levels is presented as a function of the distance of the test location from the airplane and as a function of the type of airplane.—I. Pollack.

6828. Cibis, Paul A. (*USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.*) Problems of depth perception in monocular and binocular flying. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, 23, 612-622; 631.—Experiments were designed to evaluate the relative importance of binocular parallax, linear perspective, motion parallax, and texture in depth perception. Results indicate that depth perception is poorest when linear perspective is excluded. Motion parallax *per se* does not appear to be a major factor in the depth perception of pilots. 15 references.—A. Chapanis.

6829. Cibis, Paul A. Retinal adaptation in night flying. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, Proj. No. 21-31-014, iii, 6 p.—Temporary loss of ability to see the horizon on dark nights has been reported by experienced pilots who regained sight of the horizon when flying in inverted position. An experimental study under simulated night flying conditions revealed strong evidence that the observed phenomena are physiological effects of local retinal adaptation. These effects are enhanced during oxygen deficiency.—Publisher.

6830. Emerson, G. O. (*Aero Med. Lab., Wright Air Development Centr., Wright-Patterson AFB, O.*) Pilot vision from the prone position in fighter aircraft. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, 23, 608-611.—Tests show that the direct visual field in the prone position is adequate for non-combat aviation, but insufficient for combat aviation. Fatigue in upward gaze is insignificant so long as there is periodic downward gaze to the instruments. In the prone position, physiological visual capability, with optical aids, is adequate for combat aviation.—A. Chapanis.

6831. Farnsworth, Dean. (*USN Submar. Base, New London, Conn.*) Developments in submarine

**and small vessel lighting.** *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab.*, 1952, 11(26), 6 p.—Lighting techniques are described which have been applied in submarines to improve both seeing and habitability. Special attention was given to adequate illumination of working areas, reduction of brightness contrasts, and elimination of glare sources. Low level red lighting was used where protection of dark adaptation was required. In addition colors for compartments were chosen so as to provide variety and to coordinate properly with the nature of the lighting and the small size of the compartments.—*W. F. Grether*.

**6832. Forbes, T. W. New developments in highway safety.** *Univ. Tennessee Rec.*, 1952, 55(4), 1-7.—The problem of man versus machine has become critical in the highway traffic field and can be solved only if the human elements in relationship to engineering and other factors of the traffic situation are studied. Although many projects are under way towards a solution of this problem, only a nationwide research program encompassing the interest and cooperation of all engineering, scientific, traffic and safety groups can uncover the multiple causes of accidents and thus prevent the motor vehicle from ultimately destroying man.—*M. J. Stanford*.

**6833. Frick, F. C., & Sumby, W. H. Control tower language.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.* 1952, 24, 595-596.—A sub-language of the general English language was selected for study. Because the set of possible messages of the sub-language is less than the set of possible messages of the parent language, less information per word is transferred with the sub-language—it is more redundant. The linguistic structure of English is about 60% redundant relative to the information transferred with the same number of letters arranged in random order. When the situational restraints of the control tower language are also taken into account, its redundancy is raised to 96%. The significance of this high redundancy in combatting interfering noise is discussed.—*I. Pollack*.

**6834. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Eye movements during radar operations.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1952, 23, 597-607.—Using an ophthalmograph in combination with radar equipment, the author recorded the eye movements of five observers during simulated orientation, navigation, target identification, and bombing tasks. For each visual task, data are provided on the periodicity, number of fixations per second, average duration of each fixation, interfixation time, and direction of eye movements.—*A. Chapanis*.

**6835. Hoople, Gordon D. (1100 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.) Unsolved problems relating to hearing loss in industry.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 765-766.—The two major unsolved problems relating to hearing loss in industry are, "Why does a noise cause a hearing loss in one person and not in another?" and "How much noise will cause a hearing loss?" We are considerably closer to the answer to the second problem than that toward the first.—*I. Pollack*.

**6836. Krendel, Ezra S. (Franklin Inst., Philadelphia, Pa.) The spectral density study of tracking performance: Part 1. The effect of instructions.** *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1952, 52-11(Pt. 1.), v, 16 p.—Compensatory tracking of square wave signals on a scope face was performed with a control stick, under both speed and accuracy instructions. Spectral density analysis was performed on the resulting graphic tracking records to determine whether human response patterns are stable for a given input, or subject to modification by instructions. For one of the two subjects used spectral density curves were very similar for the two test conditions. For the other subject there was some shift to lower frequencies for the accuracy as opposed to the speed condition.—*W. F. Grether*.

**6837. LeShan, Lawrence L. The safety prone: an approach to the accident-free person.** *Psychiatry*, 1952, 15, 465-468.—An exploratory approach to the accident-free person was carried out on 25 male plant workers of upper-lower or lower-middle class origin, through the Supplementary History test, a variant of the Worthington Personal History. Specific findings and dynamic formulations are presented with suggestions for further research.—*C. T. Bever*.

**6838. Levi, Mario. Sociometric problems in air crews.** *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 4(4), 79-80.—Abstract.

**6839. Lincoln, Robert S., & Smith, Karl U. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Visual tracking: II. Effects of brightness and width of target.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 417-421.—This study was conducted in an attempt to determine how tracking accuracy varies with brightness of target area, width of target, and with changes in the pattern of the target and cursor. Results showed that the pattern relations of target and cursor are related to accuracy of visual tracking. Illumination level of target and cursor affects accuracy in tracking. An increase in the width of the target produces no marked change in the level of tracking accuracy. Targets some 30 times the width of the controlled cursor are tracked with almost the same accuracy as targets equal to the width of the cursor.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

**6840. Pollack, Irwin. The information of elementary auditory displays.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1952, 24, 745-749.—This paper considers the problem of how much information can be transmitted with an elementary auditory display—the frequency of a tone. The information transmitted is about 2.3 bits per stimulus presentation. This is equivalent to the perfect identification among only 5 tones. The information transmitted is effectively constant over a wide range of variation in the antecedent stimulus conditions. It is suggested that the obtained information transmitted was low because the dimensionality of the stimulus was low; with stimuli of higher-order dimensionality (e.g. speech and musical sounds) the information transmitted should be greater.—*I. Pollack*.

6841. Roche, M. *Les accidents de la circulation : recherches sur leurs causes, critique de la notion de "predisposition."* (Traffic accidents: research on their causes, critique of the notion of "predisposition.") *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1952, 2, 263-271.—Many factors are involved in the causes of accidents; some are of a mechanical type such as the condition of the vehicle and of the road, others are psychological insofar as they affect the driver. The psychological factors can be summarily classified into three areas: (1) character aspects, (2) intellectual aspects, and (3) sensori-motor stereotypes or habit. The causes of most accidents can only be studied from available facts and since the present reports are not made in terms of causes, the problem is extremely difficult. The author has developed a checklist, the use of which is the study of causes of accidents. Such a study is based to a degree on the concept of predisposition; the study is more in terms of the "job" of driving than in terms of selection.—G. Besnard.

6842. Sexton, Mary S., Malone, Florence L., & Farnsworth, Dean. (*U. S. Nav. Sub. Base, New London, Conn.*) *The relative detectability of red-purples, reds, and yellow-reds in air sea rescue.* *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab.*, 1952, 11(12), 9 p.—"This study investigated the relative threshold visibility of a graduated series of light red-purples, reds and yellow-reds (from 5 RP 6/6 and 6/10 to 10 YR 6/6 and 6/10), unmodified by atmospheric attenuation. Colors within the range of reds (10 RP to 10 R) proved more visible than other colors of the same brightness and chroma. Colors displayed against darker backgrounds were detected at much greater distances than when they were displayed against lighter backgrounds of similar contrast ratios. The effect of factors other than hue which should be considered in the selection of colors for maximum visibility under search conditions at sea are discussed."—W. F. Grether.

6843. Wagenaar, J. W. *The importance of the relationship "figure and ground" in fast traffic.*

*Ophthalmologica*, 1952, 124, 309-315.—After a short survey of the importance of the relationship "figure and ground" in space vision, in which "figure and ground" is characterised as an inseparable optical unit, the value of this relationship in some special cases is analysed. It is pointed out that while the "figure" and the "ground" reach a certain geometrical equilibrium, the psychological equilibrium is lost and, therefore, the dominance of the "Gestalt" of the figure decreases and the certainty of our orientation disappears. This situation too comes into the play for drivers in traffic during the change from daylight vision into nightvision.—S. Renshaw.

6844. Zaccaria, Attilio, Jr., & Bitterman, M. E. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) *The effect of fluorescent flicker on visual efficiency.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1952, 36, 413-416.—Performance of a standardized visual task was measured for two 30-minute periods under 20 foot-candles of fluorescent daylight illumination. During one of the periods the lamps were operated with direct current, while during the other period they were operated with alternating current. Performance did not differ significantly under the two conditions, but the A.C. condition produced a significantly greater drop in critical fusion frequency than did the D.C. It may be concluded that single-lamp, or in-phase, multiple-lamp fluorescent installations are undesirable. Further experimentation is needed for the evaluation of out-of-phase installations.—W. H. Osterberg.

(See also abstract 6363)

#### BUSINESS & COMMERCE

(See abstracts 6807, 6812)

#### PROFESSIONS

(See abstracts 6662, 6757, 6804)

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<sup>1</sup> The letter (a) following entry numbers indicates citation of abstracts which are primary publications; these are usually of theses or of papers read at professional meetings. The letter (i) indicates unpublished theses.

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